

TRUE BELIEVERS: The Sports Poll ON THE HOT SEAT: Gen. Jean Boyle

CANADA'S

WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

# Maclean's

APRIL 22, 1996

## The Last Queen?

Elizabeth II At 70

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CANADA'S  
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# This Week

APRIL 22, 1996 VOL. 30/ NO. 17

## Departments

EDITORIAL 2

LETTERS 4

OPENING NOTES/PASSAGES 12

CANADA 14

Seneca B.C., responds to the murder of a S&K family: how a Toronto woman fooled the nation, Ontario's Tory government announces another round of cutbacks—and the streamlining of 10,000 public service jobs.

WORLD 24

Flies grow over "base rules" as G-7 leaders head for a Moscow summit on nuclear safety, Israel's coalition is not as it seems with Lebanese military escalates, Americans learn more about the suspected Unabomber.

BUSINESS 34

The race is on to marry companies with technologies and Tels Canada's artists embrace lockless travel.

PEOPLE 40

COVER 44

SPORTS/SPECIAL REPORT 54

BACKPAGE 62

THE MACLEAN'S EXCERPT 72  
In Money to Burn, Darcy Jenish, a Maclean's senior writer, traces Patricia Marjorie Paul Marjorie's conversion into a deficit-skeptic.

FLIPS 78

Twice first place: Andy is the Hot Guy Camp, first-year the successive Canadian comedy troupe.

BONES 78

An author spent a year closely following life at a Catholic congregation in an attempt to understand the strain currently affecting the church.

THE ARTS 80

Author and Council director Paul Cullen applauds the country's cultural vigor but bemoans the state of arts funding.

## Columns

BLAKE FRANCIS 11

GEORGE MURPHY 30

PETER C. KATZMAN 42

GEORGE BAIN 74

ALAN FORTHEBINGHAM 84

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## Cover

44

### The last Queen?

Queen Elizabeth II turns 70 this month with the monarchy under unprecedented attack and the latest scandals of the younger royals contributing embarrassment. But the Queen has dropped her usual reticence and has begun to fight back to save a 1,000-year-old tradition.



## Features

14

### On the hot seat

Osama bin Laden that Gen. Joan Boyle was out of the loop at the start of the Somalia affair. But documents show that the military chief was involved in top-level meetings from the outset.



54

### True believers

In the wake of strikes, ticket hikes and seatbelts from the players, who are sports fans mad as a Maclean's/CBC poll shows the last group.



62

### Ever greener

Canada's gardening boom involves more than just the urge to plant. All and winter Backpack celebrates the many new aspects of an age-old passion.



# From The Editor

## When to walk the plank?



*Reign? Resign? Resign?*

As surely as politicians seek out a scum, the familiar ones will show this week in the House of Commons what it resembles after a spring respite. And so predictably as a shower in spring, Defence Minister Denis Collette will refuse opposition demands that he leave and accept the blame for the brewing Somalia scandal (page 14). In fact, Collette will get added backing from Prime Minister Jean Chrétien, who knows something about protecting his flocks.

When should a minister walk the plank? In the classic definition of ministerial responsibility, politicians are responsible for the actions—or inactions—of their departments. Even modern Canadian cabinet history brims with resignations by ministers. In the early 1980s, John Diefenbaker's government collapsed after several ministers resigned in policy disagreements. In 1985, conceding that his "lackluster" as minister of justice had been impaired, Guy Fauriol left the post in the Pearson cabinet in the wake of the scandal over Lucien Bouchard—the drug smuggler who escaped after being let out of Borden Jail to water the risk on a warm spring night.

Chrétien had his own break with a resignation on principle in 1976 when he was minister of finance. Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau had just returned from an overseas summit in Bonn and, with Chrétien on holiday, announced a \$2-billion cut in federal spending—without even the courtesy of informing the man responsible for the nation's finances. "Normally," Chrétien wrote in his as-

significance, *Straight from the Heart*, "a minister of finance would resign in such an embarrassing situation." But he decided not to, he added, because he was worried that the departure of a senior French-Canadian, with a ministerial government in Quebec, would hurt the federal case. More revealing, Chrétien also allowed "The act of politics is learning to walk with your back to the wall."

Another reason Chrétien opposes cabinet resignations is his disavowal of the role of the revolving door spectacle that attended the Brian Mulroney administration. In 1985, Fisheries Minister John Fraser resigned in the so-called teenage scandal. Earlier, Defence Minister Robert Gougeon was let go after he was caught inspecting operations with civilian Mick O'Neil in a strip bar in Lake, West Germany.

What marks most of the cases through the years is misjudgment by a minister. In Fraser's case, he ordered the distribution of so-called tainted hams against the advice of his officials. Fauriol had accepted to tell Pearson that his parliamentary secretary was involved in the Rind scandal. Jean Chrétien, now Tory leader, left the Mulroney cabinet in 1986 after calling a judge to seek information about a case.

The jury is still out on the Somalia affair. This week, Canada will hear more about what Gen. Jean Boyle, chief of the defence staff, knew and when he knew it. But the odds are that the man who put him there, David Collette, will not walk the plank. Such is the new definition of ministerial responsibility: head down, back to the wall.

*Robert LeMay*



Collette, ministerial responsibility

## Newsroom Notes:

### Striking a chord

Inspiring. Provocative. Inspiring. Inspiring. That were some of the varied adjectives contained in letters and e-mail that have poured into Maclean's since the April 8 cover story posed the question, "Is God a woman?" A small selection of the more than 200 letters received so far appears on page 4. More will be published in subsequent issues. A lively debate is also raging in the Maclean's Online forum on CompuServe, where more than 250 messages



had been posted by last Saturday. The interest was not, as some readers allege, to assault strongly held beliefs, but rather to examine a profound subject and to report on a new movement that is questioning male-dominated traditions. Passionate responses are a regular feature of the weekly tide of letters and the reason that we recently expanded The Mail section by a page and introduced a new feature, The Road Ahead. Other hot topics have included the Quebec referendum—the biggest issue in the mail bag in the past year—the Sept. 28, 1992, cover story featuring an essay on the Charlottetown accord by former prime minister Pierre Trudeau, and two earlier religion covers. "Who was Jesus?" (Dec. 21, 1992) and "God is alive" (April 12, 1993). Religion and politics, obviously, are hot buttons.

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Column



## Diane Francis

### Threatening letters and an FLQ logo

Ottawa's cowardly reluctance to confront separatist extremists has, predictably, exposed matters to get out of control. Just how out of control became chillingly clear to me when I broke the story in *The Financial Post* earlier this month that threatening letters claiming to be from the Front de libération du Québec had been sent to frighten anglophone businesses in Québec. It was a disturbing story to those of us who remembered those bad old days in Québec when thugs threatened, kidnapped and murdered.

In this case, the only "weapons" used were letters sent to businesses. These missives bore no signatures, but they were written in ink with the logo of the FLQ. Recipients included Montreal-based Jack Spratt Mfg. Inc., A&R Dress Co. Inc., Micra Electronic Systems Ltd., Peerless Clothing Inc.—plus several others who asked to remain anonymous. All received FLQ letters after appearing on a list of 28 companies described as "enemies" of Québec in a newsletter written and published by convicted FLQ terrorist Raymond Villeneuve. The companies were cited because they had spoken out on the No side during the Québec sovereignty referendum. "There's nothing to do with that [the FLQ letters]," Villeneuve told me. "My movement is a political entity now. There's no FLQ now."

The letters claim to be from a restructured cell of the FLQ. They read, in translation from the French: "The Front de libération du Québec is reorganizing. We know that you are responsible for understandingly trying to influence the vote in favor of the No side in the last referendum. For us, it is unacceptable that a gang of cowards like you terrify honest workers through blackmail and psychological terrorism."

The letters contained a veiled threat: "We are giving you a chance this time. All other time henceforth, we will allow you to act in this manner. We are warning you that actions will be taken against you and your business, to relegate the damage inflicted by the dominant Canadian powers on the Québécois people."

Ready, Bitcher, a director of A&R Dress, went to the RCMP and wrote to me because of columns I had written about death threats against others listed in the newsletter. "There's nothing disturbing me the supreme indifference (maybe even negligence) by the RCMP when I contacted them for help. When I called the RCMP and described the threat against me and my company, I was told that this was not a matter for them and was referred to cell 511," he said. Bitcher's cell 511 and two local police services, but were not confused about pursuing the matter.

A&R, directly and indirectly, employs 1,100 Québécois making garments, mostly for export to the United States. During the referendum, Bitcher's "crime" was merely to point out in a letter to his

workers that if Québec seceded and was out of NAFTA, they would be out of work.

His letter was cited by Villeneuve's newsletter as evidence of why Bitcher was one of Québec's "enemies." The letter also got him in trouble with Québec's election officials. They charged him with violating the Referendum Act, which requires that any Yes or No message during a referendum campaign has to be approved by official Yes or No Committees, which have partial government funding and are supposed to be impartial. "Two months after the referendum, I was visited by an agent of the chief electoral officer of Québec and charged with violating two counts of the Election Act," Bitcher said.

The same letter about NAFTA and secession he gave to his workers before the referendum was cited as the reason for his violations. "I feel just helpless," Bitcher says. "I'm sitting here waiting that beautiful day when the rules eventually change due to the uncertainty and pondering to these kinds of people."

Several other companies on the newsletter's list were also visited by election officials. Robert Geyette, president of Charrette Transport Ltd., warned his employees in a letter during the referendum not to sign a sequence of a Yes vote. "His officer called and asked to see me. I didn't see any reason to talk to him because I still think that I have the right to express my opinion like any other Canadian," he said in a telephone interview. "I told him if he wanted to sue me he could go to court and get the power to get me out of my own questions."

Another initial victim, Ted Goldham with Canadian Bottom Ltd., was also harassed. "Somebody got hold of that list in government. All we said to employees in a meeting was make sure you vote the way you want, but our company policy is that it's important to stay in NAFTA to keep jobs," said Goldham. "We got a letter from the government saying we contravened the bill because we weren't in the budget of the No committee."

Meanwhile, as police, both federal and provincial, do nothing, and intimidation is combined with government harassment, the national media have not carried stories about the possibility that the FLQ may be back in business. In the absence of official action, businessmen and other citizens in Québec, including a cartoonist, a community activist, a lawyer, a journalist and various students, ethnic groups and houses of worship—continue to be threatened.

This may just be a handful of letters and poems, and not some huge movement. That was the case back in the 1960s and during the October Crisis of 1970. But such actions are destabilizing and harmful to the economy and individual lives. That's why in the absence of Parti Québécois government action, Ottawa's security forces should investigate whether the FLQ has been restructured and put pressure on the province to protect all its citizens from vicious separatist attacks.

Edited by BARBARA WYCKENS

**Feddy bears waiting for transport, compression**

that the toddlers could travel on a military cargo plane. But since then, the brass in Ottawa has said space could not be made available. That has left school officials scrambling, so far unsuccessfully, to find alternative transport for the buses, now piled in a hallway.

Unfortunately, any spokesman for aid agencies, it is a scenario that happens all too often. Hearing about a crisis overseas, and with the best of intentions, concerned Canadians have collected everything from old blankets to canned foods, to used textbooks—only to find that there is no way to transport the goods at a reasonable cost. "You want to nurture compassion," says

More than 2,700 freshly scrubbed and remanded teddy bears found for Bosnian orphanages have become refugees themselves in a Montclair, N.J., elementary school. The 400 students at Beaverbrook School decided in mid-January to collect and send the toys after learning in class about the difficult lives facing the children of the war-torn country. Before the collection drive began, school officials received verbal assurances from local defense department staff

In February, Gilbert Lavene was helping his two teenage sons search through the want ads for part-time summer jobs and was struck by how few job offers there were. "I remember thinking how frustrating and discouraging that must be for

people," says Lavoie, publisher of the Quebec City daily newspaper, *Le Soleil*. That prompted him to meet with federal and provincial human resource ministry officials, and together they launched a jobs program. Late last month, *Le Soleil* ran a front-page

advertisement for "employment chances" to be held on two weekends this month, and within 48 hours, 4,371 people had registered. *Le Soleil* then offered employers free space each Wednesday for four weeks to publish job offers. In the first week alone, 212 ads resulted in 42 positions being filled.

Fifty years ago, Jackie Robinson played his first game for the Montreal Royals, marking the beginning of the end of major league baseball's color bar. It happened on April 18, 1946, when the young Doct-fused rookie with the large but and even larger heart walked onto a diamond in Jersey City, N.J., wearing the uniform of the Brooklyn Dodgers' minor-league affiliate in Montreal. In that first game, Robinson did not disappoint. He drove in four runs on four hits and stole two bases. By the end of the season, he had compiled a phenomenal record, batting .349, scoring 113 runs and stealing 80 bases.

A year later, he was in the majors, playing with the Dodgers, the first black man ever to compete in baseball's big leagues. He changed the role of professional baseball forever during his 10 years with the Dodgers, and laid all manner of racial insinuations to rest that would be followed by thousands of fellow African-Americans. "And it all began right here in Montreal," says Montreal's *Gazette* sportsman of the day, who, then a 26-year-old fan, vividly recalls Robinson's first, ground-breaking swing with the Bambino. "He was a helluva ball player, always a threat to hit, and a real terror on the base paths."

Robinson is his minor-league stop: hitting a triple followed by thousands of other African-American

Benjamin Yuen Ming Yuen—the grandson of Chinese immigrant William Yuen—has collected a massive archive of handwritten letters, family photographs and other documents that he has donated to the Chinese immigrant family. It was this archive that reassured that Linda Eigen, at the head of a combined English and French army, was in charge of China in the early 19th century. Yuen's archive is the first of its kind in the world, and it is now being used by the Chinese government to help reconstruct the history of the Chinese diaspora in Canada. Founded by private investors and public research agencies, computerized genealogy is now leading a team of programs at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver. They are particularly interested in the Chinese diaspora in the United States, and they are using computerized data to reconstruct the history of the Chinese diaspora in Canada. Yuen's archive is the first of its kind in the world, and it is now being used by the Chinese government to help reconstruct the history of the Chinese diaspora in Canada. Founded by private investors and public research agencies, computerized genealogy is now leading a team of programs at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver. They are particularly interested in the Chinese diaspora in the United States, and they are using computerized data to reconstruct the history of the Chinese diaspora in Canada.

Computer image of Yuan Ming Yuan open



One sure sign of spring in Moscow is that the gaskahs, or traffic cops, who patrolled the Russian capital's grime-coated streets, once again start flogging motorists for the offence of driving unwashed cars. During the mud and snow of a Moscow winter, most policemen turn a blind eye to all but the thickest of vehicles. But that amnesty ends with the coming of warmer and the

But the "bribe" is nothing of the sort. The cops began enforcing highway code rules against so-called ecological pollution. Drivers whose cars fail the cleanliness tests—and that is just about everyone stopped—must pay a fine of 25,000 rubles, about \$7, on the spot. That is unless, of course, they can negotiate a lesser fee with a flexible traffic cop. "This class car stuff is just an excuse to extort money," complains Nikolai Anisimov, a bookkeeper and the owner of a rusted-out Lada. "It's not as if the roads are going to be better or safer because of it." For traffic cops at least, Moscow's dirty streets are paved with gold.

## BACTA

- the Fall Penitence of the Bishop,  
Shabbat George (2)  
Psalms Cantata, Anonymous (3)  
The Calabrian Prophecy, Anne Kaufeld (2)  
First King of Shechem, Steve Brown (4)  
The Rose and the Willow tree Song,  
Shabbat George (2)  
Lame, Agnes, Stern George (2)  
The Heres Whipsnapper, Jackie Stern (4)  
In the Beauty of the Lilacs, Joel Oshkin (2)  
The Debt to Pressure, Joe Lashinsky  
The Reconstruction, Lillian Geygo (4)
- NONFICTION**
- In Gersheng, Catherine Oshkin (2)  
The Way of the Wizard, Daniel Geygo (3)  
The Book of the Living, Daniel Geygo (3)  
Sleep Through, David Cohen (3)  
The Seven Spilled Lanes of Shechem,  
David Cohen (3)  
Eloahuteh, Sarah Geygo (2)  
The Imaginary, David Geygo (3)  
No Surprises, Joel Geygo (3)  
The Lullaby, Agnes, Stern George (2)  
Life Services, Elie Pollak (4)  
Lullabies for Angels... Goodnight for Angels

**N**ice Girls Finish Last (*Wings*) is the second mystery by Canadian Sparkle Hayler, a former journalist and stand-up comedian. Confirming her award-winning Rabin Jackson says, Hayler, who now lives in New York City, offers suspense and laughs, with a major news network as backdrop for multiple murders.

**Walking dirty on film**

**T**he comely Gary B. the latest film from director Spike Lee, promises to stir up controversy—so much of his previous work has done. The film explores the search for identity by an aspiring actor

**Review: phone sex**

**Review: Dennis Quaid** through the lucrative male world of phone sex

remains in Canada according to law office  
eight during the event that had ended on  
of 11. (No exact numbers of  
conducted show.)

Friend Four (104/02)	\$2,135,700
The 8th Grade (126/02)	\$526,800
Executive Decisions (128/04)	\$670,240
Get It Like (126/02)	\$612,000
Strat & Company (109/02)	\$471,900
Real Men Working (60/02)	\$328,600
Working With Dancers (64/02)	\$307,700
Range (41/02)	\$285,200
Up Close and Personal (66/02)	\$156,700
Clubhouse (72/02)	\$183,500

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**DEED:** David McDonald, 63, the Alberta Court of Queen's Bench judge who headed a sensational federal royal commission into RCMP procedures of heart failure.

in his Edmonton home. The McDonald commission, which issued its 1,784-page report in 1981 after four years of headline-making hearings, led to the establishment of the civilian-run Canadian Security Intelligence Service. The security service had been part of the RCMP until testimony before the commission blasted the scarier force with details of abuses during its fight against separatism in the 1970s. Among the revelations were break-ins, thefts, forgery, improper use of confidential personal information, dirty tricks such as issuing a false FLQ manifesto.



**DIED:** American novelist **Richard Gordon**, 81, two of whose books became popular movies, *The Manchurian Candidate* (1962) and *Fuzzo's Honor* (1985), of heart and kidney failure, in a Dallas hospital.

**FINED:** Los Angeles Laker Nick Van Exel, 24, an NBA-rookie \$34,000, for shoving a referee. The league also suspended the point guard for seven games, costing him an additional \$218,000 in lost pay. The action comes less than a month after Chicago Bulls forward Dennis Rodman was fined \$27,000 and suspended for six games for head-butting a referee.

**BRED:** Gerry Goddard, 54, recently named president of Nova Scotia Power, of complications from leukemia, in Halifax. A lawyer who specialized in energy matters, Goddard was a former president of the Nova Scotia Liberal party. His older brother, Peter, is president of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

**GRANTED:** A leave of absence to National League umpire **Eric Gregg**, 44, in order to lose weight. The leave for the six-foot, three-inch, 325-lb. Gregg comes one week after 380-lb. umpire **John McSherry**, 51, died of heart failure on opening day of the baseball season.



# On the hot seat

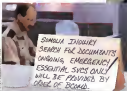
BY LUKE FISHER

High above the picturesque Ottawa Canal in downtown Ottawa, 25 of Canada's leading defence officials gathered at 9:30 a.m. for their daily executive meeting in a boardroom on the 12th floor of national defence headquarters. It was Gen. Jean Boyle's apparent absence from Ottawa—and those top-level meetings—on early 1993 that had left him severely untouched by the Somalia scandal and the perfect choice as Canada's new chief of the defence staff last December. Defence department officials have maintained for weeks that while the killings of Somalia by Canadian peacekeepers that gave rise to the scandal were taking place in March, 1993, Boyle was still commander of the Royal Military College in Kingston, Ont., and not directly involved in the Canadian Forces' handling of the crisis. They've also said that he was in May 17, 1993, that he assumed the role of associate assistant deputy minister for policy and communications, a post that put him in charge of coordinating the Forces' response to the Somalia crisis. Now, Macklean's first article suggests that Boyle was present during a key discussion of the scandal in its earliest stages. And when Boyle was still commander of the RMC in February 1993, he had already assumed his duties as associate assistant deputy minister.

A seating plan for the daily executive meeting of March 5, 1993, clearly shows that Boyle attended under the title of AADM for policy and communications. That meeting took place on the day after soldiers from the Canadian Airborne Regiment shot one Somali in a street in Mogadishu and then wounded another. Another document, obtained under access-to-information rules, shows that the shooting incident was discussed at the meeting. Last week, a public affairs officer at RMC, Lt. Adrienne Morin, confirmed that Boyle was doing both jobs at the time. Said Morin: "He was wearing two hats, coming back and forth between Ottawa and Kingston."

Defence department officials told Macklean's early last week, after speaking to Boyle, that the general did attend a number of executive meetings starting as early as Feb. 25, 1993. But they said that he had not yet assumed his duties as AADM for policy and communications. Later in the week, however, public affairs

## Papers show Boyle knew immediately of the deaths in Somalia



Searching for documents at defence headquarters in Ottawa: sign at Stephen Stettin, going through the files

spokesman, Capt. Barry Power, revealed that chairs after speaking to Boyle again, saying that the general had assumed his new duties, but had attended those meetings only as an "observer." These statements come amid continuing allegations that documents about the Somalia affair have gone missing. And they follow the 46-year-old general's unprecedented videotaped message to his troops on April 5, in which he flatly insisted that he had not taken part in any attempt to cover up the military's role in Somalia, and ordered military personnel to spend a day last week searching for documents.

Informed of the new developments, Reform party Defence critic Jim Hart said last week that Boyle must go. "This seating plan makes it clear that Boyle was not at arm's length," said Hart. "He was clearly involved in discussions and planning from the beginning of the scandal." And if Boyle does go, Hart said, Defence Minister David Collette, who appeared him and continued to back him last week, should not be far behind. Nevertheless, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien expressed confidence in both Boyle and Collette late last week.

As for Boyle's involvement through his spokesman that he was just an observer, many familiar with the protocol of defence department meetings say that in his role as a senior staff officer he may have

been called on periodically to give his views. Retired lieutenant-general Gordon Roy, who participated in some of those meetings as army commander in 1993, said that Boyle's presence was there for a specific purpose and would not merely observe. "They would contribute as and when necessary," said Roy, who said he could not recall the March 5 meeting. Roy added that it would have been unusual for Boyle to have held down the two jobs at once. "That is shenanigan," he said in an interview. "I can understand maybe a month overlap, but three months?"

Nicholas Stephens of the Strategic Analysis Group in Toronto said, however, that Boyle's early start as AADM may have been an afterthought related to the young general's determined drive to become chief of the defence staff. "This is a man of his own ambition and his view of his own abilities," said Stephens, who believes that Boyle would be at Defence headquarters as soon as possible to display his talents and gain the confidence of the minister. By his presence at the March 5 meeting, Boyle clearly knew within 24 hours of the first shooting incident in Somalia, which hap-

pened 17 days before the torture death of 16-year-old Shidane Arone by other Airborne soldiers. Concluded Stephens: "He cannot claim ignorance." In fact, one of Boyle's responsibilities as AADM would have been overseeing the release of information to the news media.

The seating plan and other documents also raise the question of why Boyle, Collette and Defence officials have given so much length to say that the general was not involved. Retired colonel Michel Drapen attacked the daily executive meetings in early 1993 as actual director general for corporate management services. Last year, recalling that Boyle had attended some meetings, Drapen asked for the seating plan in a request under the Access to Information Act and received the papers just before Christmas. According to Drapen, defence department officials managed them to downplay the significance of the timing, largely because the current controversy over missing documents and Boyle's role in the affair had not yet erupted. Drapen showed the papers to Macklean last week. More light should be shed this week during hearings of the three-member commission of inquiry into the Somalia scandal. The inquiry has set aside four days to investigate mounting questions about the alteration of military documents and con-

## THE PAPER CHASE

It is the Tuesday after Easter, and the Canadian Forces are holding their own version of an Easter egg hunt. In this case, the "eggs" are missing documents related to the Somalia affair, with the search dictated not by tradition but by the directives of the chief of the defence staff, Gen. Jean Boyle. In Winnipeg, 750 military and civilian personnel at Canadian Air Command at the city's airport pitch in, hunting through thousands of files. "Can you hear those pages tumbling?" asks Lt.-Col. Bob Gordon, the commanding officer, as uniformed workers tear through documents piled on desks and overflowing into the floor. "This can be a mind-numbing business."

But Gordon remains upbeat. "The military has taken quite a few hits," he explains. "If this can clear the air, then people are willing to sacrifice their time." Nearby, at the desk they share in a partitioned corner of the main office, warrant officers Linda Patterson and Doris Speakman sift through reams of paper. Once a bad enough, so to make sure that they do not check the same file again, Patterson and Speakman mark a small 'x' on the corner of each folder they have finished with.

As far as Somalia-related documents are concerned, the pickings are thin. But Speakman, who serves with the military police, finds the missing documents. "The files I'm dealing with are postings," she says. "I've actually come across the names of people I was an instructor with. I bring back memories."

Over all thousands of new hold-overs, Patterson and Speakman are less lucky. The one-story brick building, called HMCS Chippewa and affectionately known as the stone henge, has an interior maze of corridors. In the actual floor plan, it is a complex of many personnel and 160 private mailrooms, none of whom had anything to do with the Canadian mission to Somalia. "You have to look at what involvement this ship might have had with Somalia—it's zero," says Lt. Col. Ken Smith. But the four-person administrative staff follows orders. "We'll search this in response to a query." "No, I don't think so. It's a derivative from our commander—so we get on with it." By week's end, the outcome of the nationwide search was unclear: the military had no word on whether anything relevant to the Somalia inquiry had turned up.

DONALD MACLENN/STAFF



Searching for documents at defence headquarters in Ottawa: sign at Stephen Stettin, going through the files

spokesman, Capt. Barry Power, revealed that chairs after speaking to Boyle again, saying that the general had assumed his new duties, but had attended those meetings only as an "observer." These statements come amid continuing allegations that documents about the Somalia affair have gone missing. And they follow the 46-year-old general's unprecedented videotaped message to his troops on April 5, in which he flatly insisted that he had not taken part in any attempt to cover up the military's role in Somalia, and ordered military personnel to spend a day last week searching for documents.

Informed of the new developments, Reform party Defence critic Jim Hart said last week that Boyle must go. "This seating plan makes it clear that Boyle was not at arm's length," said Hart. "He was clearly involved in discussions and planning from the beginning of the scandal." And if Boyle does go, Hart said, Defence Minister David Collette, who appeared him and continued to back him last week, should not be far behind. Nevertheless, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien expressed confidence in both Boyle and Collette late last week.

As for Boyle's involvement through his spokesman that he was just an observer, many familiar with the protocol of defence department meetings say that in his role as a senior staff officer he may have

been called on periodically to give his views. Retired lieutenant-general Gordon Roy, who participated in some of those meetings as army commander in 1993, said that Boyle's presence was there for a specific purpose and would not merely observe. "They would contribute as and when necessary," said Roy, who said he could not recall the March 5 meeting. Roy added that it would have been unusual for Boyle to have held down the two jobs at once. "That is shenanigan," he said in an interview. "I can understand maybe a month overlap, but three months?"

Nicholas Stephens of the Strategic Analysis Group in Toronto said, however, that Boyle's early start as AADM may have been an afterthought related to the young general's determined drive to become chief of the defence staff. "This is a man of his own ambition and his view of his own abilities," said Stephens, who believes that Boyle would be at Defence headquarters as soon as possible to display his talents and gain the confidence of the minister. By his presence at the March 5 meeting, Boyle clearly knew within 24 hours of the first shooting incident in Somalia, which hap-



Boyle: High-level meetings

pened 17 days before the torture death of 16-year-old Shidane Arone by other Airborne soldiers. Concluded Stephens: "He cannot claim ignorance." In fact, one of Boyle's responsibilities as AADM would have been overseeing the release of information to the news media.

DONALD MACLENN/STAFF



Chandwick left in memory of victim family violence, cultural influences

In one respect, the relationship that triggered the murders was unusual. Although the five Gakhals daughters and one son were born and raised in Canada, the family continued to live by many Sikh traditions, including arranged marriage. Chahal and Rajwar Gakhals were married in April, 1994, after only a few meetings. Chahal was a successful and apparently well-liked Barnaby accountant, and Rajwar worked as a dental hygienist.

The marriage went horribly wrong from the beginning, with Rajwar later telling friends that her husband beat her and called her a "bitch" on their wedding night. She left the couple's Barnaby apartment within eight months, returning to her parents' middle-class home in Vernon. Soon after, Rajwar registered a complaint with police about assaults during the marriage—but asked them not to take any action. By the time she and her family were murdered while they prepared for the wedding of her sister Babinder—also an arranged marriage—the Gakhals had registered three more complaints about Chahal's threats and harassment. Rajwar consistently refused to press charges, however, for fear of making her husband more violent. Ironically, the Gakhals had originally considered a match between Rajwar and the Grahmly, Opt, engineer that Babinder was to marry the day after the murders. The family held the plan because they did not want their daughter to have to live in fear.

There are no statistics on the success rate of arranged marriages, but some experts say they are often sabotaged when husbands demand total control, especially when the couple lives in North America. In a recent book, *The Sense of Us*, Sanford

social worker Anna Papp chronicles the failure of several arranged marriages. "Asian couples often think that violence is just part of marriage," she says. "And women are socialized to believe that marriage is their life, and that they cannot leave." Papp added that, in her experience, it is very unusual for a traditional Indian family to do what the Gakhals did—support Rajwar's decision to leave her violent husband.

That generosity may have cost them their lives. Vancouver social worker Shashi Anand specializes in counselling women from diverse cultural backgrounds, many of them from Asia. "The issues of power and control are the same in all cultures," she says. "What is different is the way people respond. With an arranged marriage, everyone takes an active role in making or breaking the relationship." So the blame can be attached to the whole family. It's likely that in Chahal's mind, the Gakhals were part of the problem because they were protecting his wife.

Still, it is difficult to understand how anger over a failed relationship turns into a murderous rage. Mark Rednerbach, a research associate at the British Columbia Institute on Family Violence in Vancouver, said that dominant male stereotypes are an important factor in such cases. In addition to problems with jealousy and rage, he said, many men believe they are entitled to beat their wives. "Abusive men often view themselves as long of the castle—their control over the family is tied to identity," he said. "That is true in the West—but in other cultures the belief can be more extreme."

Mary Shiba, however, rejects the notion that the killings were caused by an arranged marriage or cultural friction. "That isn't correct at all," said Gae Smith, a resident of Williams Lake, B.C., and past president of the Canadian branch of the World Sikh Organisation. "This was an appalling tragedy—the way it is being painted is having a cultural attack." Both partners were born and raised in Canada, he pointed out, and were therefore comfortable in both cultures. "Arranged marriages are not the same as they were 50 years ago," he added. "It's not like arranged marriages, and there is consent by the bride and groom."

Hart is inclined to agree that Chahal's overwhelming personal problems were the driving force behind his rampage. "The pattern of assault, abandonment, threats, and jealousy of his spouses are all signs of such crimes," he noted. The Gakhals family was full of anxiety to be present when Chahal arrived to kill his wife, he said. "Once you've started firing, it's easy to keep going. You can't stop saying arranged marriages are a good thing," he said, "but it's a mistake to connect them with homicide."

PATRICIA CHISHOLM with GROSS REGGIO in Vancouver

## A tangled tale, and a trust betrayed

Ken Sylvia knows the anguish of being down-and-out. So, two weeks ago, when he read a heartbreaking newspaper story about a Toronto woman, who—with less than six months to live—was robbed of her purse containing her last \$500, her cancer medication and a bus ticket that would take her newly orphaned son to relatives in Winnipeg after her death, he decided to help. "To only get \$8,100 a month to support my wife and two kids," said Sylvia, who also lives in Toronto and is

visible as she softly rubbed the public and called for aid to the donations. Within hours, public received phone calls from members of the public who recognized the woman and accurately identified her as Sylvia.

Two days later, police charged Mercer with public mischief. In a further investigation, they reported, "it was discovered that the purse-snatch did not occur." They also confirmed that Mercer does not have cancer, although she is seriously ill with a chronic illness called The bone marrow.

Meanwhile, was from when police and bank officials seek a legal opinion on what to do with the \$112,000 collected.

Embered police officials continued to defend their response to Mercer's fraudulent claim. "This was a noble deed," Det. Sgt. David Mirka told reporters. "We had a woman who needed help." But none of the nearly 3,000 Canadians who contributed to the fund and expressed their sympathy at the police department's apparent naivete. "You think of the police as hard-core," said Blaise Richardson, an Ontario, Ont., businessman who gave \$50 to the fund. "You'd think they would know what's at stake when a lone and who's not."

For the unemployed Sylvia, giving money to Mercer was "a double slap in the face." In 1981, Mercer falsely accused Sylvia, a senior agent, of sexual assault. Two years later, the former furniture designer was cleared and Mercer was convicted of public mischief. "This ruined my life when she accused me of raping her," Sylvia said. "Now she has psychologically ruined my life. Mercer is a woman who was eight years ago, but who's still not!"

But Mercer's lawyer, Paul Laythby, said that his client is "very depressed" and has been unable to return home because of her nervousness. "She never intended to ask for money," said Laythby. "She wants the money to go to families in need." Mercer, he added, will plead not guilty when she appears in court on May 2. And while she tells her real story, Laythby promised, "I told one member of the public will want to be in her shoes." The question is whether that story will be believed.

SHARON DOTY DRENGER and SHAN ARRAJESHAN in Toronto

## CANADA

# The search for answers

## Trying to explain the massacre in Vernon

The Okanagan evening was cool and damp, but those who mourned barely seemed to notice. More than 800 residents of Vernon, B.C., gathered last week in a candlelight vigil for nine members of the Gakhals family who were killed in a hail of bullets on April 5. The rampage, committed by an estranged husband with two legally registered handguns, provoked calls for tighter controls on firearms. It is also raised questions about family violence and cultural influences, including the Sikh custom of arranged marriage. But there were no clear conclusions. "It's tempting to look for an easy explanation when we see visible differences," said Stephen Fraser, a forensic psychologist at Simon Fraser

University in Burnaby. "It allows us to say, 'that won't happen to us.'"

The painful search for answers touched nerves in South-Asian communities and aroused concern about stereotypes among those who study and counsel abusive men and their partners. Some counselors suggested that racial gender roles could have created an emotional pressure cooker between the killers, Vijay Chahal, 30, and his wife, 36-year-old Rajwar Gakhals. Like many men who kill their wives, Chahal consumed alcohol shortly after work. But members of South-Asian groups vehemently denied that cultural factors played a part, instead asking that the same type of family violence takes place in virtually all Canadian communities.

## Tightening the rules

The B.C. government pledged last week to tighten the process for registering handguns in the province in the wake of the Vernon massacre. Attorney General Lloyd Doshmaw said the bill would "tighten" that "we want to juggle." He promised to toughen the existing two-step process for acquiring handguns. Applicants now must qualify for a firearms acquisition certificate and also for a separate permit to register a restricted weapon. Doshmaw said he will require police to conduct a more thorough screening when applicants risk for the second permit—including interviews with any current or former spouse to uncover any evidence that the applicant may



Chahal tragic tale of assault and murder

- **Be a threat:** Key dates in the incident that has spurred reform
  - December, 1993: Vijay Chahal applies successfully for a firearms acquisition certificate
  - April, 1994: Chahal arrests Rajwar Gakhals. She leaves him in December
  - January, 1995: Gakhals tells RCMP a version of assault by Chahal, but does not ask for investigation
  - February, 1995: Chahal buys 40-caliber pistol. He buys a 38-caliber revolver in May
  - January, 1996: Gakhals gives RCMP a written account of marital abuse, but asks police not to investigate
  - April 5: Chahal kills Gakhals and eight members of her family; then himself

## Dropping the axe in Tory Ontario

The downtown Toronto bar was noisy and crowded, and the waiters hurried to serve beer and chicken wings. Several hundred Ontario civil servants had gathered after work one evening last week to celebrate the contract announcements they had won from the provincial government through their 35-day strike, which ended on March 21. The goading was billed as a victory party, but the timing could hardly have been worse. Several hours earlier, Ontario's Conservative government announced \$5 billion in spending cuts over the next two years, a massive restructuring in provincial services, and the elimination of 10,000 jobs—or 13 per cent of the province's 80,000 civil servants. For those attending the post-strike party, the cuts were long anticipated—they had walked off the job over demands for no-provided insurance packages—and gratefully accepted. "Our choices are pretty limited," said computer network operator John Down, 37, who expects to lose his job at the ministry of natural resources. "It's a case of do you want to be laid off, or do you want to be laid off?"

The latest cutbacks—the third round since the Tories took office last June—are a key component of the government's election promise to eliminate the province's \$9.3-billion budget deficit by the turn of the century. But that set will touch the public more directly than the first two, which trimmed welfare benefits and amenities to municipalities, universities, schools and hospitals. Among other things, the government intends to privatize 15 provincial parks and increase the cost of marriage licenses from \$62 to \$75. "There has not been a restructuring of the provincial programs at this scale for more than two decades," said Management Board chairman David Johnson. "It's long overdue."

Opposition Liberals and New Democrats accused the Conservatives of destroying public services, largely to fund a 30-per-cent reduction in provincial income tax rates promised in the "Common Sense Revolution," the Tories' election platform. The government is expected to announce in next month's provincial budget how and when it intends to implement the tax cut. According to opposition estimates, it could cost the provincial treasury up to \$6 billion annually once fully implemented. "The government is putting people on the street to pay for a tax cut that benefits the wealthiest people in the province," insisted Liberal leader Lyn McDonald.



Civil servants on strike. Above right: Vancouver

### The Harris government sets out a new round of cuts



The proposed tax reduction has also aroused considerable skepticism among financial analysts and bond-rating agencies, who also happen to be among the government's staunchest supporters. Patti Croft, chief economist with London, Ont.-based Canada Trust, said that the layoffs, combined with a tax reduction, could weaken the provincial economy, particularly if consumers decide to save their diminished disposable income rather than spend it. And a weaker economy, in turn, could set back the government's deferred action plan. "In general, the financial markets are bullish about the cutbacks," said Croft. "What

makes them nervous is that they are going to be accompanied by a tax cut."

As the government prepared for last week's announcement, a fresh controversy erupted over the 20.6-per-cent reduction in welfare payments announced last July. Jeff Shields, director of planning and communications with the Seneca County Children's Aid Society in Barrie, 90 km north of Toronto, told reporters that a couple on social assistance had put one of their young children up for adoption because they could no longer afford to care for them, and three other families had considered doing the same thing. Premier Mike Harris, disputed the society's claims that Shields stood by her account. "These people were all facing different crises," said Shields. "But the final blow was the loss of income from the welfare cuts."

Lower benefits are just one element of the Tory plan to overhaul social assistance in Ontario. Johnson revealed last week that welfare payments will be phased out for some 17,000 single parents and married couples now attending university or community college. In future, they will be required to finance their education through student loans and grants. And this spring, the Tories are to launch a workforce program called Ontario Works, in 15 municipalities. Most welfare recipients will lose benefits unless they perform community services, such as building recreational facilities, or take job-related training.

In a move aimed at blunting the critics of the government's program, Finance Minister Ernie Eves announced that MTP salaries will be cut by 6.8 per cent and their pensions eliminated. Backbenchers currently earn \$80,989 annually, including benefits, which will be cut to \$88,855. As well, Johnson attempted to put a positive spin on his announcement of huge job losses, which could cost the government up to \$500 million over two years, by noting that the number of layoffs could be reduced to 5,000 through only reorganizations, privatizing government operations and leaving 1,400 vacant jobs unfilled. But that provided only marginal comfort for the civil servants celebrating their limited victory.

FRANCY JENKINS

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# The 'loose nukes'



Spektor met  
Yeltsin last  
year, the U.S.  
president is  
'nearly aware'  
of the problem

A rusty freighter, controlled by extremists willing to inflict mass slaughter to pursue their cause, steams towards New York City. Hidden beneath tons of scrap metal in its hold, almost undetectable to radioactively sensors, is a fist-sized ball of plutonium. That shiny sphere, called a "pit" in the jargon of nuclear weapons, is the core of a former Soviet warhead. With only a few thousand dollars' worth of readily available electronics gear, the machine-tooled metal has sprung back to life as a crude but effective nuclear device. Does Manhattan suffer a devastating holocaust? Or do authorities intercept the rogue vessel and prevent—for the moment—a disastrous episode of nuclear terrorism?

I may sound like a page from Frank Packer, it is indeed a calm, if brightening—assessment of the possible by Soviet U.S. officials in Moscow. They are government specialists on temporary assignment in Russia as part of a \$1.6 billion program that Washington is funding to ensure that the two former adversaries reduce their nuclear armaments under lock-step agreements spelled out in the 1992 Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START-I). But the American representatives at ground level in Moscow say that may be running out on their efforts to bring the old Soviet empire's "loose nukes" under control. As key world leaders convene in Moscow this week for a summit on nuclear safety and security, many experts believe that the threat of nuclear weapons or materials falling into the hands of terrorists or

other actors has never been greater. During the past year, bombing attacks have spread death and destruction in Oklahoma City as the U.S. heartland and Israel's Tel Aviv. Algeria, Muslim extremists have detonated bombs in Paris and the Irish Republican Army exploded an 18-month campaign with a massive explosion in London. The horrific as these attacks were, authorities knew the casualties could have been much worse: Turkey, for terrorism willing to kill on a megawatt, such tools of annihilation as 25,000 former Soviet warheads, huge stockpiles of weapons-grade plutonium and uranium and even highly potent nuclear waste are temporarily unstable at hundreds of poorly guarded sites in Russia and other former Soviet republics. "Right now," says Leonid Spektor, director of the nuclear nonproliferation project at the Washington

based Carnegie Endowment, "there is a race against the clock to get the mass of nuclear material in Russia secured before it leads to the hands of terrorists or rogue states."

Although such concerns have been expressed ever since the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991, intelligence experts now view the problem as urgent. Moscow has learned that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency discovered last September that enough highly enriched uranium to make a nuclear weapon had been stolen from a military base near Moscow. With limited cooperation from the Russian defense investigation was launched. In the process, the CIA found that a number of gyroscopes were also missing from a ballistic missile that had just been dismantled. Military gyroscopes are at the core of a missile's guidance system and their sale is severely restricted. Larger sums of money were paid to informants throughout the former Soviet Union, Europe and the Middle East. By late October, the CIA learned that the missing gyroscopes were being stored in a shed at Amman airport in Jordan, waiting for transportation to Iraq. Jordan's King Hussein was informed, and the missile parts were seized and publicly handed over to the U.S. in November. No trace has been found of the stolen uranium—which may still be in Russia. CIA chief John Deutch recently said a Soviet acquaintance that there had been no verified case of the smuggling of sufficient nuclear material to make a bomb.

But since the Jordan incident, it has emerged that other gyroscopes from Russian missiles have slipped through the net and were delivered to a major missile research laboratory outside Baghdad known as al-Harthim. The smugglers have not been caught. "Someone in Russia knew that the gyroscopes were not well protected and that persons who could contact the Iraqi and make a deal," says Spektor. "Very likely, there are other pipelines in place to other rogue countries



Plutonium in suitcase seized in Moscow in 1994 police apprehensions

or terrorist groups. And if gyroscopes can pass along a pipeline, so can weapons-grade uranium.

Earlier this year, a classified CIA report on the danger of loose nukes from the former Soviet Union was delivered to President Bill Clinton. As a result, says Spektor, a classified "special order" has been issued in the Pentagon and the intelligence agencies making the situation America's "number 1 security priority." The order remains secret for fear that publicity could trigger a backlash in Russia and cause political problems for President Boris Yeltsin. The CIA, chief Deutch told the Senate subcommittee that the prospect of nuclear diversion from Russia is "a major national security threat" for the United States. A source close to the National Security Council told *Newsweek* that Clinton is "nearly aware" of the loose nukes problem, but that he is also aware of Russian political sensitivities. The source added: "No one in the White House underestimates the danger."

With nuclear terrorism concentrating their minds, Clinton,

Prime Minister Jean Chrétien and other leaders of the Group of Seven industrialized countries are meeting in Moscow on April 18 and 19 to discuss nuclear safety and security. They already have agreed to double Russia's capacity for nuclear waste storage. At the conference coincides with the 10th anniversary of the world's worst nuclear accident—the April 1986, explosion of a Soviet-era reactor at Ukraine's Chernobyl power station. But the discussions about warhead security and ways to ensure the safety of Soviet-era atomic reactors will take place as a set of conflicting agendas. Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk will be in Moscow, trying again to get cash-strapped Western governments to release a promised aid package of \$1.1 billion in loans and guarantees. In return, Kravchuk will again pledge to follow through on a much promised shutdown of the three remaining reactors at Chernobyl. The conference will also serve as a backdrop for a grant photo opportunity: the G-7's first formal assembly in Moscow in a tacit endorsement of Yeltsin's bid to add a nuclear nonproliferation challenge to the scheduled June 10 presidential election. According to a Canadian official who helped organize the conference, Russian representatives at last year's G-7 meeting in Halifax hit on the idea of a nuclear summit in Moscow. Their reasoning despite lingering embarrassment over Chernobyl, such a major event in the Russian capital would advance their campaign to compete with American and Western nations for global leadership.

But the Russians bring bruised national pride and serious suspicion of Western motives to the table, even as they accept such technological aid as computerized systems designed to improve accountability of their nuclear stockpiles. They acknowledge that thefts and attempted thefts of nuclear materials have risen dramatically. Still, Russian officials continue to insist that most burglaries are committed by amateurs who must overcome sophisticated Russian counterintelligence allies—emerging from medical institutions to nuclear plants—in the illusory hope of making big profits. Security around active and decommissioned warheads remains strong, insists Andre Gagarinitskiy, a top official of Moscow's Kurchatov Institute, where scientists developed the Soviet Union's first atomic weapons 50 years ago.

Gagarinitskiy and other members of Russia's nuclear establishment question German intelligence reports that there have been more than 800 attempts to smuggle nuclear material out of Russia and other former Soviet republics since 1990. One of the most sensational cases—the 1994 arrest of three former Soviet citizens in Moscow—cost at least as much as light on police apprehensions as it did on the clandestine nuclear trade. In that incident, three men flew from Moscow to Munich with a lead-lined suitcase containing 363 grams of plutonium to meet prospective buyers who had offered a total of \$150 million for the four kilograms needed to make a crude bomb. But there, and in at least four other seizures trumpeted by the Bonn government, the buyers turned out to be police agents working elaborate sting operations. To Russian officials, such tactics are designed to embarrass Moscow and pressure it to make its nuclear programs more amenable to the United States and its Western allies. Says Georgi Khokhrya, a spokesman for Moscow, the vast, secretive organization that oversees Russia's nuclear program, "We will never agree to Russian nuclear potential and weapons being controlled by the United States."

Despite such strains, cooperation on reducing the nuclear threat continues. But Western concern has grown even as Moscow has dismantled about 3,000 warheads yearly and accepted long-range members and allies to meet the requirements of START-I. According to U.S. government estimates,

Russia is adding three decommissioned warheads to 1,200 tons of plutonium and highly enriched uranium already stored at hundreds of different sites—enough nuclear material for 100,000 atomic weapons. Work has barely begun on what Russian scientists refer to as the "Plutonium Palace," a high-tech warhead storage site in central Russia.

Last month, a Harvard University study concluded that the United States faces a greater threat of a nuclear explosion today than during the Cold War because of poor nuclear security in the former Soviet Union. Graham Allison, a former assistant defense secretary and co-author of the report, said Moscow's fleet was recently shown photographs by the U.S. department of energy of 30 buildings in Moscow where highly enriched uranium is stored. The buildings are encircled by "a modest chain-link fence with bolts on it," some doors are unlocked and the uranium is left to the sort of lockers found in North American high schools. "A determined group could get the stuff," Allison says. He also

## Romania's troubled CANDU

Like an Egyptian pharaoh, the Canadian-designed nuclear power station known as Candu One (1) has consumed years of toil—some by feared labor in substance conditions. Conceived as a grand project by a monarchic ruler—the late Romanian dictator Nicolae Ceausescu—it loomed today as one of five massive projects on a bleak horizon 150 km east of the capital, Bucharest. But while the pyramids became an international marvel, the future is far less certain for the problem-plagued Candu One (1) and its CANDU reactor. The deal was first signed by Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd (AECU) when Jean Chrétien was Pierre Trudeau's minister of finance. This week—18 years, 17,000 laborers and \$300 million in unpaid Canadian loans later—Chrétien was to attend the official opening of Unit 1.

building the outer shells of the other four CANDU reactors, a former project inspector recalls a dirty and chaotic plant where Romanians regularly cut corners. "We weren't scared of what would happen if the nuclear plant wouldn't work," says Radu. "We were scared of what would happen if a Canadian found out we didn't do our jobs properly." In one point, work had to stop for two weeks to clean up the mess caused by the absence of toilets on a site.

Most workers left Candu One after the Romanian revolution of December, 1989. The site was then taken over by the 1991, the state-owned company ENEL asked AECU to finish the nearly built Unit 1 and train Romanian staff to operate it. That took another \$400 million in foreign money, including a \$300-million loan from Canada's Export Development Corporation. But questions remain about how the money was spent.

AECU officials reject claims by Romanian authorities that Canadians insisted on using expensive Canadian materials and blocked the transfer of knowledge crucial to running the project. The officials note that LEO RECHU, staff have been trained in Point Lepreau, N.S., to take over from the 78 Canadians currently in Candu One, down from a peak of 270 two years ago. "By mid next year, just a few Canadians will remain to advise the Romanians," says Roland Pouchard, Candu One's Canadian plant manager. Yet few qualified Romanians want to work there. The boss lives in concrete apartment blocks where hot water is scarce and power outages are frequent. Each day, they pass a "Candian village" where lights are on in many homes and people relax by a pool. Says Radu: "We used to joke that entering the Canadian village was like going abroad. Everything was better there, and you needed your passport to enter."

BUT, during Chrétien's visit, the Romanian government was planning to ask Canada to finish the second CANDU reactor, according to an AECU official. A projected cost of \$750 million, that project costs Ottawa to weigh the benefit of prepping its slow-selling CANDU technology against the risk of handing more money to an ailing European economy that has paid up a \$5-billion foreign debt since 1990. Both Canadians and Romanians agree the other three shut-down built reactors will never be completed, despite Romania's energy crisis. But Bucharest argues the risk of handing more money to an ailing European economy that has paid up a \$5-billion foreign debt since 1990. Both Canadians and Romanians agree the other three shut-down built reactors will never be completed, despite Romania's energy crisis. But Bucharest argues the risk of handing more money to an ailing European economy that has paid up a \$5-billion foreign debt since 1990.

CHRISTIAN HOLMES in Bucharest

## Rattling sabre for sabre in a mini-war

### Israel bombs Hezbollah targets in Lebanon

Rivka Jacobs was not building. The 50-year-old primary school teacher has lived in Metulla on the Lebanese border almost since she and her husband emigrated from the United States to Israel 25 years ago. When the group moved to ground-level stone story, ed flying in during the Passover holiday, her daughter "had dove up from 'Tel Aviv

The military strikes came seven weeks before Israel voted in an election that could determine the fate of the peace process. Initially Prime Minister Shimon Peres resigned with restraint and diplomacy, but the political heat from Israeli on the north prompted him to unleash the warplanes, long-range missiles and heavy artillery. His right-wing challenger, Benjamin

But Peres observed, deemed early Israeli offensives about "military" strikes. "It was zero. They wanted to annihilate the brain and they failed," said one Lebanese diplomat. "What they did in the Beirut suburbs was nothing," added a Lebanese political analyst who asked not to be identified. "There was no significant target damaged." Peres, though, seemed to hang tough. "If Hezbollah think we can impose a change upon us, they will learn quickly that they don't stand a chance," he told a news conference. "We have no reason to think we have missiles that are better than the Katyushas." In Beirut, the Hezbollah leader, Sheikh Hassan Nasrallah, called Israel's move "a mistake." "We shall choose the time and place to retaliate for the bombing of Beirut," he told Hezbollah's television station. "We shall start from Haifa." Hezbollah's commander in southern Lebanon, Sheikh Nabil Kneiz, swore to "blow up the ground under the Israeli's feet."

Hezbollah's first response on Friday was more Katyushas, but Israel was forced for a more violent and far-reaching reaction. "As well as Katyushas," wrote military commentator Alex Fishman in the mass-circulation daily *Makor Akhshav*, "there may be suicide bombers and attacks on Israeli targets abroad." Endurance will be important. "Who will be the first to break?" Ministers and generals were preparing the people of northern Israel for an extended haul. Maj.-Gen. Amnon Levi, chief of Northern Command, told local leaders: "You will have to organize the new capability that our army will continue for some time."

It may sound like wartime talk. Yet Israeli spokesmen insist they do not seek confrontation with either Syria or Lebanon, but just want to persuade them to treat in Hezbollah. Israeli leaders say they are not trying to repeat the 1982 invasion that earned Israeli medals to the gates of Beirut. But, as Levi acknowledged, "It is in the nature of military action that it is known when they begin and where they are meant to go, but you can't guarantee how they will work out."

Washington, meanwhile, appeared to support the Israeli action even as it called for a stop to the cycle of violence. "The best way to achieve this is through unnecessary provocations by Hezbollah to cease," said White House press secretary Mike McRory. For Rivka Jacobs and other civilians on both sides of the Israel-Lebanon border, that could not happen soon enough.

ERIC SILVER in Jerusalem



Candus site: a construction charade

claims the case of a Russian patrol officer in Mar-mara who crawled through a hole in the fence surrounding a submarine data facility. He entered a building that was watched, broke into a locker, hidden all at 10-b. chunks of enriched uranium and hid it in his pocket. He was looking for a buyer when he was caught.

Allison believes the West should buy all of the weapons-grade uranium that the Russians will sell and dilute it to make fuel for civilian nuclear reactors. He estimates that would cost about \$33 billion. In a similar vein, a G7 proposal calls for Canada's CANDU reactors to use U.S. and Russian plutonium reprocessed into fuel pellets. But Allison will expect to see cases of terrorism getting nuclear material and threatening to use it. "And I sometimes think it will take such an incident to awaken us from our dream, our sleepwalking, and make us get serious." As the G7 leaders and their Russian hosts grapple with their terrible nuclear hangover, this is not on their side.

MALCOLM GRAY in Moscow and WILLIAM LOMBARD in Washington



Israel tanks fire shells into Lebanon—'we were hit tonight'

Netafshay, had been received here a conquering hero when he visited Kiryat Shmona and called for action. Although Rivka Jacobs planned to vote for Peres in the May 29 elections, she was angry he waited so long before hitting back. "We're not in shelters often enough, but we always felt the army was taking care of us. This time we felt the government was trying the army's hands," she said. "Hezbollah was setting the stage, and we were sitting back. The hostages? Now, we're satisfied that

## Trying to make sense of a mysterious past

Ever since FBI agents on the Unabomber case arrested Theodore (Ted) Kaczynski at his Rocky Mountain cabin in Montana on April 3, the federal police and the news media have been piling together answers to the home and the ways of an increasingly strange and finally sorry father working at the remote mountain's hidden base. In the last week collected evidence against the suspect

crime story, part finally says. And with the background of the Unabomber manifesto vanguard exhibition against the high-tech industrial economy, it is also partly an inquiry into the social stresses that may have driven a promising scholar to violence. In the manifesto, the Unabomber reasons "In order to get our message before the public with some chance of making a lasting impression, we've had to kill people."



**Authorities trace the Unabomber's trail back to his infancy**

The crime in Montana, Kaczynski (left); David and mother (right) sought



As the FBI team gathered materials to compare with the remains from 14 exploded Unabomber devices and two others safely detained, justice authorities named six federal lawyers to prosecute Kaczynski after full charges are drawn up. Chief prosecutor Robert Cherry is based in New Jersey and two others are in California—the states where the three killings took place and where murder is punishable by death. At 40, so last week, a federal judge rejected a news media petition to release FBI information supporting the warrant to search Kaczynski's cabin.

But even without the details for the warrant, the accounts about the 35-year-old suspect and his 46-year-old brother turned a bizarre case into a sensation that is part

Others, asserting that Ted Kaczynski is the Unabomber, argue that he may have been tormented by more ordinary emotional distresses. The Washington Post cites family recollections from sources close to the investigation, reported that Kaczynski's introverted personality may have resulted from his experience as a skinhead baby, when he was hospitalized for an allergic reaction. His parents were unable to see or touch him, and afterwards felt he was no longer the victorious child he had been.

His failed romance occurred 30 years later. In 1978, Kaczynski was living away from the Montana hideaway he had acquired in 1971—with financial help from brother

David—after abruptly quitting a teaching position at the University of California, Berkeley. He worked in a suburban Chicago Kmart's factory where his brother was a supervisor. His father said the women also worked there. But after the women broke off the relationship, David Kaczynski fired his older brother for sexually harassing the women—making crude remarks and poking nude friends about her. Ted Kaczynski remained for a time in the region, working elsewhere. The first of the bombs later ascribed to the Unabomber issued a security alert at nearby Northwestern University on May 26, 1978.

David Kaczynski himself, now married and a social worker in Albany, N.Y., has shared his brother's need of isolation and what the Unabomber manifesto exposes as

a return to "wild nature"—living free as "products of chance, or free will or God." He lived for about five years until 1970 in a sparsely populated desert land of southwestern Texas—at first literally in a hole in the ground covered by tin. Life has maintained more tenuous connections with his brother—sending him money on request from time to time—but has not seen him since 1960.

It was late last summer that David Kaczynski began to experience "tingling feelings" about apparent links between the locations of Unabomber targets and his brother, according to Washington lawyer Anthony Rasco. The lawyer acted as a go-between with the FBI after the younger brother arranged private investigations that deepened his suspicions. "I think David very much wanted to believe that his brother was not involved," Rasco wrote at a news conference. "I think he is somewhat in shock."

Some in the media see a different kind of shock in the story of the Kaczynski brothers—one with dollar value. It is a grant for group trials and the sale shows, a modern Cam and Abel tale. Major publishers promise market books within weeks. TV films are on the way. It is all happening in the high-speed, high-tech way of a society that is, according to the Unabomber, "a disaster for the human race." A disaster that David him, he writes, so strike back with his meticulously hand-crafted bombs.

CARL MOHLINS in Washington

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## World NOTES

### TENSION IN KOREA

South Korean President Kim Young Sam lost his parliamentary majority in national elections but did better than expected—thanks to North Korea. Analysts said his tough stance against the North's incursions into the demilitarized zone between the two Koreas helped Kim's party. U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher said North Korea may have been pushing for direct talks with Washington by sending troops into the zone three times last week. In all cases, the soldiers withdrew without incident.

### NO ABORTION BAN

The abortion issue threatened to polarize the U.S. presidential campaign after Bill Clinton rejected a bill to ban late-term abortions. The veto, which analysts said would help attract swing voters, ignited a storm of criticism from Christian groups and Republican candidate Bob Dole.

### A GRISLY PRISON FIND

Argentine officials found human remains in the oven of a prison where seven inmates were missing after a week-long nationwide jail revolt. Doctors of hostages were held after authorities agreed not to penalize the 1,500 inmates in the prison where the ruling began. Witnesses said the seven missing prisoners were killed for opposing the riot, which spread to 29 other prisons housing 10,000 inmates.

### ACCORD WITH TOKYO

Japan and the United States agreed to return an airfield in Okinawa to local landowners in an attempt to defuse long-standing anger in the area over the presence of American troops. Tempers flared after three U.S. servicemen were charged with raping a 13-year-old girl in September. They were convicted last month. The pact eased the way for President Bill Clinton's visit to Japan this week.

### GRUMPY OLD MEN

A Pennsylvania psychologist published findings showing men lose brain tissue at three times the rate of women, seriously affecting their memory, concentration and ability to reason as they age. The researcher said brain shrinkage may be behind the "grumpy old men" syndrome since some tissue is lost from the frontal lobe, which is linked to decision. Women undergo only "very little" brain shrinkage.



U.S. soldiers help Americans leave Liberia's 'complete anarchy'

## Fleeing Liberia's chaos

Chaos reigned in the West African nation of Liberia as armed factions fought in the streets of the capital, Monrovia, and other centers. Foreigners, mainly aid and religious workers, streamed out of the country as the United States mounted a military operation to rescue others who remained trapped. By week's end more than 1,000 people had been evacuated, including many of the 25 Canadians thought to be in the country when the fighting started.

"It's complete anarchy," said Carol Jerome, communications coordinator in Toronto for Doctors Without Borders Canada, a medical aid organization that evacuated two Canadian members with others. She said all of the group's equipment had been looted, making operations impossible. "Everything is being systematically destroyed. There are dozens and dozens of bodies in the streets."

Fighting broke out in Monrovia on April 8 after police tried to arrest a former government soldier, Gen. D. Roosevelt Johnson, on murder charges. It spread among the seven militias that have assailed a seven-year war for control of Liberia, founded in 1847 by freed American slaves. A peace accord was supposed to lead to elections this year, aided by the presence of 12,000 West African peacekeepers. But as the fighting erupted the country last week, the peacekeepers themselves joined in the rampage of looting. Government troops shelled a military barracks where thousands of Johnson's supporters were holed up. Medevacs from Ghana tried to arrange a ceasefire.

### JUDGMENT

## Backing justice

A 13-year-old girl died along with her father and her three instructors as she tried to become the youngest person to fly across the United States. Her single-engine plane shortly after the ground shuddered at her takeoff in a rainstorm in Cheyenne, Wyo., at the start of the second day of the trip. Authorities said Jessica Dubroff's instructor was legally responsible for the plane, even if the child was at the controls, which she accepted willingly to use. As in Canada, a pilot must be 18 to fly solo in the United States, but there is no age requirement for accompanied flights. The tragedy sparked debate over why the plane got takeoff clearance in near-freezing rain and whether children should be allowed to fly. Jessica's mother, Lisa Marie Dubroff, insisted she would not have done anything differently, that her daughter had her joy and her passion, and her life was to be lived.

## Death of a child pilot

A high-spirited seven-year-old California girl died along with her father and her three instructors as she tried to become the youngest person to fly across the United States. Her single-engine plane shortly after the ground shuddered at her takeoff in a rainstorm in Cheyenne, Wyo., at the start of the second day of the trip. Authorities said Jessica Dubroff's instructor was legally responsible for the plane, even if the child was at the controls, which she accepted willingly to use. As in Canada, a pilot must be 18 to fly solo in the United States, but there is no age requirement for accompanied flights. The tragedy sparked debate over why the plane got takeoff clearance in near-freezing rain and whether children should be allowed to fly. Jessica's mother, Lisa Marie Dubroff, insisted she would not have done anything differently, that her daughter had her joy and her passion, and her life was to be lived.



Dubroff sets out debate over letting kids fly

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# Digital visions

## The race is on to marry computers with the telephone and the TV

BY TOM FENNEL

In the late 1970s, Michael Cowpland often spent hours playing with a small computer and a push-button phone in his Ottawa office. The co-founder and president of Mtel Corp. would tell anyone who cared to listen that he would one day revolutionize communication by merging the two technologies. Cowpland was forced to leave Mtel when it seemed bankrupt in 1984, and saw ruin come Cori Corp., a major Ottawa software supplier that has since prospered. Around the world, computer manufacturers are scrambling to design all-purpose machines that can function as everything from videophone to a home theater. In a few weeks, Mtel itself will begin shipping a range of new products intended to erase the distinction between phones and computers. "If we do this right," says Mtel's senior vice-president Ian Munns, "we will be a multi-billion-dollar company."

Personal computing and telecommunications are now evolving so rapidly that some of the changes might surprise even visionaries like Cowpland. In late March, Microsoft Corp. chairman Bill Gates demonstrated a line of prototype computers that can turn big-screen televisions into computer monitors, manage CD players and alarm systems, answer the phone and send texts. More recently, the French electronics giant Thomson SA announced that it will soon offer a wide-screen television that can connect to the Internet with one push of a button. A number of other manufacturers are following suit, gambling that in a few years families will gather in front of the TV not to watch a movie or a sitcom, but to go shopping on the Net, play a video game or chat with relatives on the opposite end of the country. Says Frank Koelsch, vice-chairman in Toronto of the Gartner Group, a U.S. technology research company: "The television is becoming a computer and the personal computer is becoming a television."

Mtel hopes to be at the forefront of the latest effort to expand the role of computers in the office and at home. The company's new line of circuit boards and operating software is part of a growing field of technology kindly known as computer telephony integration. Among dozens of other applications, CTI allows computers to function as smoothly and efficiently as telephones or fax machines while receiving voice mail or acting as videophone answering machines. Munns says that CTI will merge the "video shop" elements of home or office life, including telephone calls and voice mail, with the business side, which might involve Internet access, electronic banking and accounting. In the process, the traditional phone would disappear as a stand-alone device. Dataquest, a U.S. consulting firm, estimates that the worldwide



**Gartner's Destination system: Munns with CTI setup (left), hybrid products**

market for CTI technology will surge to about \$2 billion by 1999 from \$2 billion today. As Cowpland puts it: "Things tend to go slower

initially, but once they do, they go very fast." Munns says he expects sales of such products to expand rapidly as businesses realize the potential benefits of CTI. Once the equipment is in place, a salesman working in the field would be able to switch on his laptop computer and tap into the full range of services that are available in the office—from e-mail and videoconferencing to accounting programs. Meanwhile, a group of employees, either in the same office or scattered across the country, could work simultaneously on one project. CTI could also turn home computers, including new hybrid computer/television, into extensions of the office by making it easier to transmit data to them over the Internet. "The goal is to create some simplicity in the way various devices are hooked up to the PC," says Brett Udelsky, district manager in Toronto for Intel of Canada Ltd., the world's largest producer of computer chips. "Ultimately, you'll be able to pick up a handset and have the computer manage all your calls."

Mtel intends to launch its new range of CTI products this June. Richard Woo, a technology analyst with the Montreal investment research firm of Thompson Karagatan & Co., says that if sales take off as expected, Mtel could become a major industry force. Hardware for nearly a decade by product delays and ownership turned, the company is now in a strong position. Revenue hit \$26.8 million last year, up from \$406 million in 1992. And the company is working with two industry giants, Microsoft and Digital Equipment Corp., to create a range of new communications

leading U.S. computer manufacturer, unveiled a powerful home theater system that it calls Destination. Tom Grunick, product manager for the Destination line, says that personal computing as we now has been seen as a solitary pursuit. But Grunick maintains that large-screen computers connected to the Internet will bring families closer together to watch programs, play games and call up information on a variety of subjects. "The market research we did shows that as multimedia applications have gotten more powerful, people have begun to try to use PCs together," he says.

## A SMARTER COMPUTER

The computer industry is racing to turn PCs into full-functioned multimedia appliances. Among the latest developments:

- **Microsoft Corp.**, a leading standard that will enable computers to switch on instantly and deliver surround sound and 3-D graphics. Chairman Bill Gates says the goal is to make the PC the centre of family entertainment.
- **Gateway 2000**, a U.S. computer maker, plans to sell TVs that can be used to surf the Internet, play games and run software. Similar products are coming from Japan's Mitsubishi Electric Corp. and France-based Thomson SA.
- **Intel Corp.**, which supplies chips to most of the world's PC makers, is working with other manufacturers to promote a "universal serial bus," which would connect PCs with a wide range of devices, including telephones and VCRs.

products that combine voice and data. The Microsoft deal in particular was a major coup for Mtel. Says Munns: "Microsoft has been the bête noire of desktops in most people's businesses."

Many of the new devices now in development will require custom-designed microchips, and Mtel is the only firm in Canada manufacturing such devices. Sales of Mtel's custom microchips rose 34 per cent last year to \$88 million. In February, the company announced that it was spending \$34 million to expand its microchip plant in Montreal. Just a month later, Mtel purchased a Swedish chip manufacturer, ARB Hala, for \$94 million. Among other things, CTI technology will change the way many companies communicate with their customers. Koelsch notes that advertisers now often spend millions of dollars on a single 30-second television spot aimed at the mass market. In the future, however, a growing number of businesses will transmit interactive advertisements to a select audience over the Internet. A person who was thinking of buying a specific model of car could call up information on the vehicle directly on a home TV. "It will cause a fundamental shift in how businesses interact with their consumer populations," said Koelsch. "They will have a new avenue into the home."

In anticipation of these changes, computer and television manufacturers are designing an array of home entertainment products. Earlier this month, Gateway 2000 Inc. of North Sioux City, S.D., a

television will be using Gateway's Perfection system with a 31-inch digital screen will cost more than \$5,000. Bob Jack Osborn, president of Atlanta-based Mitsubishi Consumer Electronics America, says the country's largest wireless buyers will be attracted by the technology's simplicity. Adds Osborn: "We are going to give them the most secure, the fastest and the easiest to use."

Another factor that will influence demand for CTI and other hybrid products will be the availability of digital TV and Internet signals via cable, fibre optics and wireless. Although the cable and telephone industries are both installing new equipment to accommodate digital signals—which can carry far more data than existing analog signals—the coding system still relies on older, low-capacity technology. Earlier this month, cable companies across Canada announced that they were joining forces to supply computer and telephone signals to personal computers in homes and offices. The new network, Vision.com, will spend \$6 billion over the next five years to upgrade existing networks. Meanwhile, Canada's regional telephone companies say they will spend \$20 billion by 2000 to upgrade their own delivery systems.

As the market for computer, telephone and television converges, it will be a multi-billion-dollar world, Munns says. "It is right, Canadians are going to have to get used to saying 'Hello' when their computers ring."

# Air travel without a ticket

**T**om Campbell is a self-described person who it costs to business travel. After a few hard days on the road, hopscotching from one city to the next and juggling his briefcase, luggage and laptop, the 37-year-old executive invariably has one thing on his mind: "I find myself constantly saying, 'Where did I put my ticket?'" says Campbell, national sales manager for a New Westminster, B.C., printing company. Last month, those worries disappeared after Campbell discovered electronic ticketing, a new technology that is fast gaining popularity among Canada's airlines. Now, when Campbell wants to book a flight, he simply phones his airline, pays by credit card and gets down a confirmation number, which he redies in checks-in time—eliminating the need to pick up and keep track of a paper ticket. "It gives you ease of travel," he says. "I don't ever have to worry, 'Oh, no, where did I put this thing?'"

From the airlines' perspective, ticketless travel promises lower costs and faster passenger check-ins, requiring fewer staff at airport counters. Not surprisingly, it is especially popular with discount carriers. WestJet Airlines Inc. of Calgary, a new service that began operating last month on six routes in Western

Canada, uses e-ticketing—as the technology is sometimes known—as all of its flights. So will Greyhound Air, a discount carrier based in Kelowna, B.C. It is tented to start flying next month, but last week the National Transportation Agency vetoed the plan because U.S.-owned Greyhound does not have a domestic license. Meanwhile, Air Canada recently made e-ticketing an option on flights from its offices in Western Canada, with the rest of Canada due to receive the service by the end of the year. Canadian Airlines plans to test ticketless travel this fall.

The world's largest carrier, United Airlines, already offers nationwide ticketless service in the United States. About 15 per cent of its domestic passengers currently use it. In September, United—which sold Air Canada its ticketless technology—plans to go nationwide with self-service boarding machines, similar to automatic bank tellers, which spit out boarding passes once passengers have typed in their confirmation numbers. The savings are in the "tens of millions of dollars," United spokesman Tony Molinaro says. "A lot of the saving is in handling time. Employees are being more efficient by doing other things." In fact, airline officials say it now costs between \$17 and \$25 to issue and handle a single ticket.



Checking in: ticketless travel speeds air travel.

## ALL ABOARD

Although electronic ticketing is a new in Canada, most U.S. airlines already offer it as an option on their domestic flights. Richard Easton is, a Newport, Calif.-based travel consultant, and software developer that will allow his clients to much in 65 percent of all airline travel will be ticketless.

most of lost baggage, injury or death. Still, at some ticketless airlines even hand out those automatic air tags. But the U.S. department of transportation, which is attempting to draw up rules for ticketless travel, is concerned that less-than-adequate gate passengers insufficient time to, for example, pick up baggage or carry on luggage or buy extra insurance.

For passengers, ticketless travel is a lot of options to passengers. Travel outside Canada, however, is more complicated. "We're hoping to be virtually ticketless by the end of the decade," Air Canada spokeswoman Kym Robertson says. "The limitation is that there are international protocols for documentation that need to be resolved." Adina Mior, Mior, senior manager of passenger services for the Montreal-based International Air Transport Association. "Airlines right now have been making a little bit in the dirt, saying, 'How do we get this information to our customers?'" What is clear is that the airline industry is uncomfortable with the prospect of new

regulations. "We're really nervous that governments are going to come up with some rules that will dampen or restrict the advancement of this technology," says Butler.

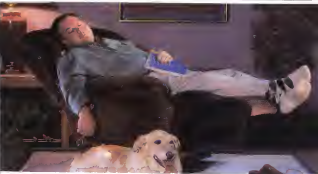
But airline executives are not the only ones who have concerns. Although carriers are reluctant to talk about it, one of the attractions of ticketless travel is that it makes it easier for them to sell directly to passengers, bypassing travel agents—who account for about 10 per cent of their sales costs. Air Canada says it is planning to make e-ticketing available to its travel agents as soon as the system is fully in place. But Ash Mather, president of Travel Agents International of Canada, a Toronto-based chain with 55 outlets, is leery. Airlines, Mather says, "look upon travel agents as a necessary evil in the best of times because they have to pay me a commission to issue that ticket. They say we'll all be partners. As time progresses, and they corner the market, they will change their tune."

Birds of a feather, and regulatory obstacles, ticketless travel seems to be taking off. And some frequent flyers can hardly wait to use it. R. Albert Bohannon, a businessman from Durham, N.C., whose company specializes in safety training for helicopter crews, says that he frequently misses flights as a result of check-in delays. Often, the problem is the extra time it takes to stand in line while airline employees issue and process a paper ticket. "In this age of computers, it's foolish, it's a waste of paper and it's a waste of people," says Bohannon, president of Survival Systems Ltd. "Very often, I waste two days of my trip just because I can't make the right connections." Service and peace of mind are what matter to travelers—and what customers want, customers usually get.

DAN HAWALESHKA



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## The Bottom Line

### Down but not out

**L**inda Doerville knows how devastating it can be to lose a job. It happened to her in 1994, when her position as a training director with a large Canadian company was eliminated. A single parent with two daughters, Doerville had recently bought a new home. She lost that—and a lot of other things as well. "I lost my home, my dignity, my self-esteem," she says. "It was pretty devastating."

Five years later, as the director of Operation Bootstrap, she's using that experience—along with her brother's compassionate manner—to help others in the same position. Operation Bootstrap is a program started in 1981 to help white-collar workers and middle managers dislocated by the recession of the early 1980s. It scrapes together funding through Toronto's Knightley Chaplaincy, a downtown commercial church group, and partly through corporate and private donations.

Traditionally, workers in Canada's boom-and-bust resource economy have been accustomed to a volatile role. Industrial plant closures and assembly line layoffs have also become more common as free trade, advanced technology and industrial restructuring converge and gain momentum. These days, however, a growing proportion of Canada's 14 million unemployed are middle-aged, middle-class managers with education and experience. It's a diverse group composed of people who typically have no imposed employment contract, no union, no official advocates or lobbyists.

Operation Bootstrap is located in a sparsely furnished office suite in Toronto's financial district—where most of the "bootstrapers" used to work. The location makes the most of the view of the city skyline. They're encouraged to dress in business attire. And for a \$5 daily fee, they can use a fax machine and a computer, attend self-help seminars and gain access to a resource library.

Probably the most important thing that Operation Bootstrap offers is emotional support. Doerville provides over sessions at which unemployed people can discuss their

pain and confusion. Some have reached severance packages and outplacement counselling. But according to Doerville, at least all "feel deep shame. They must ever supposed to happen to them."

Helmut Koski describes it as "a grieving process." And it took him over a year to come to terms with the loss of his job in the information systems department of the Royal Bank of Canada. "My job was my life. It was me. And suddenly it was gone after 21 years," he says. "I didn't want to talk to anyone." After he was laid off in September, 1994, Koski did little more than "I thought I was worthless," he says. "That feeling was compounded by the fact that he was no longer the breadwinner in his family—another key role that had defined him."

Koski, 52, became involved with Operation Bootstrap reluctantly. But after several months with the group, he says he has gradually begun to feel hopeful again—and he's active himself up as a computer consultant. One of the most positive experiences, he says, was Doerville's gentle prodding to pull together a resume. "Through that process, I began to realize that I'd actually accomplished quite a bit, that I had some special skills and talents."

According to Doerville, it's important for unemployed managers to come to terms with how angry they are about being discarded—often after decades of service. Then they have to stop blaming others for their problems. Another important step is to become involved in helping others—either within Operation Bootstrap, or volunteering elsewhere in the community. "It's the best way to restore self-esteem—and perspective," she insists.

That's a pretty tall order these days. Despite recent evidence of job growth, Statistics Canada says there were over one per cent fewer full-time jobs in newspapers across Canada in March than in February, continuing a 15-month decline. Doerville makes it clear that Operation Bootstrap can't help people find new jobs. But it can—and does—lead dignity and order to a painful and bewildering period of transition.

Five years after  
losing her job,  
Linda Doerville is  
lending support  
to others in the  
same position

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## Business NOTES

### LOWER EXPECTATIONS

The Conference Board of Canada has lowered its expectations for economic growth this year. The 1996 forecast dropped its 1996 forecast to 1.9 per cent from 2.2 per cent. In contrast, Bank of Canada governor Gordon Thiessen said recently that he expects the economy to expand by as much as three per cent this year.

### BANK MERGERS

The federal government should amend the Bank Act to allow mergers among the Big Six banks, the outgoing head of the Canadian Bankers' Association says. Helen Sinclair, who is stepping down from her post on May 31, said the country's banks need to become larger to remain globally competitive. She criticized Ottawa for vetoing the banks' bid to sell insurance through their branches, and for what she called the government's "discretionary" tax policies.

### MINE EXECUTIVES CHARGED

Prosecutors in the Philippines filed charges against five officials of a mining company partly owned by Vancouver-based Placer Dome Inc. The charges against Macropor Mining Corp., including one of falsifying documents, follow a major environmental spill at the company's copper mine 150 km south of Manila. Two Australian and three Filipino executives were forbidden to leave the country.

### GM SELLS PLANTS

Two General Motors Ltd. plants in Ontario have been put up for sale as the auto giant looks for ways to cut costs. The plants, in Windsor and Oshawa, employ about 3,700 people. GM is hoping to save money by purchasing more components from outside suppliers, who generally pay workers less than the wages offered by the big automakers.

### KANTOR TAKES OVER

U.S. President Bill Clinton appointed his tough talking trade representative, Mickey Kantor, to succeed Ron Brown as commerce secretary. Brown was killed in a plane crash in Croatia on April 3, while he was leading a trade mission to the region. Kantor has taken on a strong line with U.S. trade partners, including Canada, since 1992. His appointment must be confirmed by the Senate. Kantor's deputy, Charles Harnishley, was named acting trade representative.



Money card with electronic wallet, a part of the cashless society

## Cold, hard cash on a plastic 'smart card'

Two of the world's biggest banks are planning to enter a prized section of real estate to test the cashless society. Royal Bank and Citicorp want to see whether they can convince people on the Upper West Side of New York City to use a "smart card" instead of cash to pay for groceries, parking, newspapers and most other small, day-to-day purchases.

The pilot project, which begins this spring,

Control Park and the two biggest banks—the Royal and Citicorp—are launching a similar test in Guelph, Ont., this fall. "People are intrigued with the idea," says Joe Clark, a project spokesman. He added that smart cards offer security because they are unusable without the owner's identification number. Banks plan to charge consumers who use the cards between \$1.25 and \$3 a month.

### OFFICE NO MORE

## Sex, lies and foresters

The head of the Independent Order of Foresters has resigned after claiming to have an affair with a top executive. James Weddie, 50, succeeded the post of president and supreme chief

after admitting to an affair with Susan Foran, 42, the organization's vice-president of Internal Operations. Weddie, a Canadian who has headed the Toronto-based organization since 1992, took a series of showers from his \$150,000-a-year job last month after his affair with Foran became public.

Founded in 1874, the IOF

is a nonprofit organization that promotes family values and supports charitable charities. Its one million members pay dues that entitle them to purchase a variety of insurance and financial products. The Foresters employ about 700 people at their Toronto head office. Weddie will be replaced by the former head of the organization.

## Putting a price on history

The Toronto-Dominion Bank, which helped to finance the 1994 takeover of Maple Leaf Gardens, knew that the property was worth more than the \$75-million price paid by grocery magnate Steve Stivers, court documents suggest. On April 4, Stivers accepted a court fight by increasing the price he will pay to shareholders—including

the Salvation Army and Toronto's Princess Margaret Hospital—from \$34 a share to \$45.50. But last week, other shareholders indicated that they would demand the same increase, and the Ontario Securities Commission said it would begin an investigation.

Maple Leaf Gardens a haven for corporate





# Peter C. Newman

## Hell no, Charest won't go. No way, Presto.

**T**here isn't a snowball's chance in hell that Preston Manning can realize his dream of taking over the Progressive Conservative Party of Canada and marching to victory in the 1997 general election. At least not if Jean Charest has anything to say about it. "The party I lead is not for sale, not for hire for someone else's game," Charest told me last week. "Under my leadership, the party will not abandon its history, its heritage, its commitment to balanced and comprehensive national policies."

That says it all. Reform can claim some impressive gains in the 1993 campaign and the recent by-elections, but what a cancer claim is to have policies that are either radical or balanced. By its nature and its process, it is a protest movement, the voice of frustrated westerners who want—and deserve—adequate recognition in the corridors of federal power. Manning has been able to rally many well-meaning adherents, but he has also attracted some of the looniest fruitcakes ever to emerge from the political swamps.

"You can't put the two together," Charest emphasizes. "People are very badly misunderstanding the situation when they talk about uniting the Canadian right. Progressive Conservatives have a totally different tradition. Nation-building is part of the core and the fibre of the party, whether it's in social or unity issues, while Reform under Manning has stood quite clearly on the other side, having built political capital as the things that divide us."

He regards it as a sweet irony that this so-called party of the grassroots distributed a memo to its members scripting precisely what they ought to say when trying to woo away Tories. "Preston must think his MPs are dumb if he has to tell them what words to use. On the other hand, he must know there is a lot better than we do."

The assumption that loyal Conservatives would jump ship to bolster a party that, no matter how hard it tries to camouflage its hidden agenda, wants Quebec out of Confederation, doesn't crutch with much of an understanding of Canadian politics. The Tories do support free enterprise, self-reliance and the right to own property, just as Reform does. But unlike Manning and his true believers, Conservatives don't consider individual liberty to be an intrinsic concept ingrained by the wider interests of Canadian society. Unlike Reform, I believe in the creative role of a national government, and that a radical political party must seek to balance the aspirations of the language and cultural minorities and majorities," Charest insists.

It's the difference between Reform's disastrous view of government as essentially a destructive force and the PC vision of government as fallible and badly in need of change, but still the highest expression of the collective will of the people. The Conservatives' pragmatic determination to ensure the distribution of collective and

individual benefits is vastly different from the Reform view of government, which holds that everyone must be left to their own devices, at the mercy of life's unpredictable calamities.

Like most mainstream Tories who care about their country, Charest is highly cynical of the ideological blinding being staged in Calgary in May by that puppy political puppy team from "Preston's confidence is a perfect illustration of people who don't care about their country," he says. "It's very clinical and has no relation to what's really happening. They act as though the referendum had never taken place and pretend that the national unity issue will not resurface on the screen again, and that there won't have to be political leaders who can deal with it."

Although Charest was the only politician to emerge from the Quebec referendum with his hands intact, he stresses that national unity is only one of the many issues that must be tackled. "As a political party, as opposed to a movement," he contends, "we're committed to expounding a broad range of issues and offering the country a coherent vision of our future."

That vision will be reflected at the Conservatives' Aug. 22-25 convention in Winnipeg. One of Charest's guest accomplishments has been to reduce the party's debt from \$7 million at the end of Kim Campbell's disastrous interregnum to \$3 million now and an expected \$1.5 million by the end of this year.

Charest will have a tough time maintaining his proud record as a political general without an army. The fact that his party made a dismal showing in last month's six by-elections can't be easily dismissed. Only a significant jump in support in the next election can provide the critical mass of followers—and MPs—that will allow the Progressive Conservatives to claim the rightful place that their long and distinguished history has earned for them.

Canada's Tories date all the way back to the Family Compact of power: Canada and the intelligentsia of 1867. Conservatives were there, as they are now, emotional loyalists, which was the common factor in uniting under one banner the basically cross-worshiping Protestants of Ontario with the wine-drinking Catholics of Quebec. Sir John A. Macdonald was able to unite these factions behind his moderately maverick Tories to establish what he carefully called the Liberal-Conservative Party, which brought about Confederation in 1867.

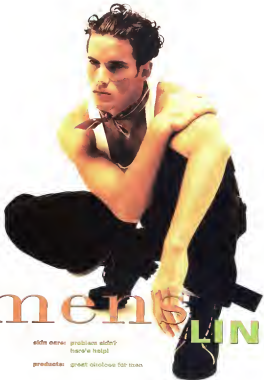
The Conservatives' long history has been an unending search for the reincarnation of a chiefdom as successful at smoothing out internal differences as Macdonald, in the process, they went through 39 leaders, compared with the Liberals' nine, and changed their party name at least three times.

Despite these upheavals, the Tories have never allowed themselves to be captured by ambitious ideologues heading for a political roast. They're not about to start now.

# men's LINE

side note: problem didn't have's help

products: great clothes for men





a fragrance for a man or a woman

Here's the latest MensLINE supplement for spring, 1996. A down-to-basics feature explains men's skin care, jam-packed with self-help information — how to develop a daily skin care regimen, how to help problem skin and how to look your best at all times.

Also, there's up-to-the-minute news about fragrances and toiletries that you'll find at drug-stores and department stores to keep you on track with your personal grooming. Read on for special tips to help you look your very best.

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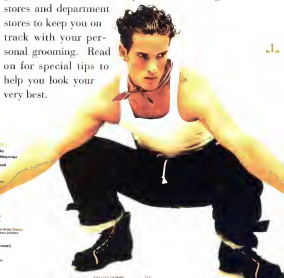
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# skincare let's face it...

**1** he days of a fast scrub with soap and water, a spritz of shaving foam, a few passes with a razor and a slap of after shave are gone. These days,

every time you open a magazine you see an article on the importance of proper skin care. Should you pay attention? Yes! A suitable skin care regimen will keep your skin looking fit, healthy and young that much longer.

But there are so many products out there. How do you choose? And what if you have a specific skin care problem? What do you use? Not to worry - help is on the way. We spoke to Dr. Sandra Lantolt, a dermatologist affiliated with Toronto's Sunnybrook Health Science Centre, and she's got the answers.

## Clean skin = healthy skin

Dr. Lantolt says that men produce testosterone which has a tendency to make their skin oilier and more porous than women's skin, so, keep your skin clean!

She suggests a mild soap or a soap-free cleanser, and points out that a gel-based formula might be a better bet than a creamy one. "Why? Because it rinses out faster and more completely."

Toner isn't really essential if you do rinse thoroughly, but it will leave your skin with a refreshed feeling. If you've opted for a cream-formula cleanser however, a swipe of toner will remove any lingering traces. Then, just follow up with a light moisturizer, and that's about it.



## EXCESS POUR HOMME paco rabanne

PARIS



BONUS! Deluxe Athletic Bag



free with minimum \$44 purchase  
(not including taxes)  
of Excess Pour Homme at Eaton's.

(Limit one per customer. Available until May 31, 1992 at all participating Eaton's.)

# skin care let's face it...

## Special soothers

Minor irritation after shaving is a sad fact of life, but it can be soothed. Dr. Lendolt comments that any light moisturizer will do the job, but if you like the idea of a fragranced after shave balm, go right ahead.

What if the irritation isn't so minor? It could simply be that you

have super-sensitive skin, in that case, she suggests switching from a razor to an electric shaver and using a richer moisturizer on your face after shaving.

If that doesn't work, you may have a mild case of eczema, which acts up when your skin can't tolerate certain substances. The first thing to check is whether the products you're using are fragrance-free — just read the labels.

If you're still having a reaction, Dr. Lendolt suggests you check with your dermatologist

to find out if there are any other ingredients your skin is allergic to. In-grown hairs can also be the culprits when it comes to post-shave irritation. "Especially when the hair is curly or kinked, it can have a tendency to turn back on itself and grow back into the skin," she explains.

What to do? Change to a richer shaving cream, which softens hairs and makes them stand better. Try an electric shaver, which cuts the hairs longer, so there's less chance of them growing back in. Also, shave in the direction your beard hair grows, rather than against it.

"Skin care products formulated with glycolic acid can help, because they encourage the hair to grow out straighter and faster," she adds.

## The bottom line

There's a lot of options to choose from when it comes to skin care products specially designed for men. Check these out:

- Clinique's Skin Soothers for Men
- Ralph Lauren's Polo Sport Water Gels
- Afters for Men
- Clinique's Antiseptic for Men
- For Afters for Men
- Soft Shaving and Skin Care
- Bio-Solution Skin Management for Men

If you'd like skin care benefits with a built-in fragrance fix, most men's fragrance lines include a range of subtly scented moisturizers, after shaves and lotions. Just stop by any fragrance counter.

## Body basics

That itchy post-shower feeling will soon disappear if you switch from soap to a moisturizing body wash or shower gel.

• Still scratching? Smooth on some body lotion while your skin is still damp.

• A great way to stay cool all day is to — just don't — and don't forget your feet!

• If you're bothered by dry, flaky patches of skin, smooth them away with a mild exfoliating cleanser.

• For a super summer refresher, put a bottle of favorite cologne or eau de toilette in the fridge. Then splash on it the morning



# skin care let's face it...

## Looking younger...longer

The bad news is that everyone's skin will show signs of aging over time. The good news is that, as a man, you won't show them as much as a woman will. Why? Because your body undergoes less hormonal changes than a woman's body does.

And, even more good news is that when you eventually do get wrinkles, you'll look rugged and manly, at best, wrinkles on a woman are seen as comfortable and grandmotherly.

So, you've checked

out the ads for all the new anti-aging products and you've decided that you want to stave off the creaky look a little longer. How to tell which one is right for you?

## Aging antidotes

"There are several general groupings of products designed to address the problem of aging skin," says Dr. Laskoff.

"Products formulated with alpha hydroxy acid (AHA) are really hot right now. They are effective to a degree if the concentration of AHA is greater than 5 percent."

AHA works by normalizing the way skin removes itself. It causes the top layer to exfoliate naturally and encourages the dead skin cells to release normally.

Next up are salicylic acid formulations. "These have a similar effect, but salicylic acid is a peeler, so it's a chemical rather than a natural process," she comments. "It exfoliates all the dead cells at once, so wrinkles become less obvious."

Finally, we come to moisturizers.

"A good moisturizer coats the skin with a fine film, so it's optically smooth because there's something on it."



## Right on the nail

• If you use nail clippers, clip straight across the top of your nail; then, use an emery board, filing in one direction (not saw-sawing) to get the shape you want.

• Spots created and broken nails are not only uns attractive, they're uncomfortable! Get your nails in shape with a nail nourisher or strengthener — most are totally invisible on the nail.

• Don't clip or cut ragged cuticles; they'll only get worse or even become infected. Apply in cuticle cream, then push them back and in with a cuticle stick. Oregano, rock or D-top.



# Christian Dior

Fahrenheit  
L'HOMME INFINIMENT



Special Offer:

—Eau de Toilette 50 ml Spray

—Moisturizing Body Lotion 100ml

Price \$40.08, a value of \$55.00

Available in department stores only

## skincare let's face it...

### Made in the shade

Dr. Lendak says she can't stress the importance of sun protection strongly enough. "It's vital. Sun exposure is cumulative, so just because you're not out on the beach or playing tennis, doesn't mean you can get away without sunscreen."

"Every hour you spend outside unprotected adds up to more damage. You need to apply a sunscreen of at least SPF 15 that's designed to protect from both UVA and UVB rays every time you go outside."

She adds that so-called sun blocks can't be completely effective unless they contain a physical sunscreen, like titanium dioxide, as well as chemical sunscreens.

So, use your sunscreen, cover up as much as possible when in the sun and, best of all, stay in the shade.

### Heavy duty helper

Skin that's already sun damaged or showing major signs of aging - rough, blotchy and badly wrinkled - needs some special attention. Dr. Lendak points out that various preparations containing tretinoin are available by prescription.

"In the past, tretinoin formulations weren't suitable for treating these particular skin conditions," she says. "This ingredient was originally used to treat acne in young skin, so it would be too drying for other uses. Now, there are different formulations specifically designed for mature skin."

Tretinoin works by increasing collagen production in the deeper layers of the skin, making its structure stronger and more resilient. "It also normalizes the top layer, forcing the sun-damaged cells to behave as if they were healthy."

### The best news of all

Dr. Lendak adds that sun damage apart, you're still better off than many women. "Men use less on their faces, so they're that much less prone to cosmetic-related problems."

So, you're already a step ahead of the game. Just remember, those few extra minutes in the morning and evening spent on your skin will work wonders. Long term care means long term benefits!

### What smells so good?

You don't have to stick with just one fragrance. Try something light for casual wear, a sophisticated blend for daytime, and a richer, deeper scent at night.

Do choose out the bath and body products that match your favorite fragrances, when used before washing your fragrance, they'll extend the life of your eau de toilette or cologne and make your fragrance impressions more intense.

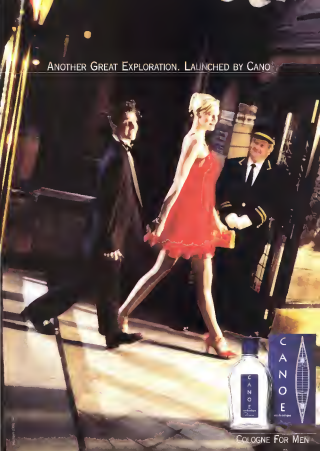
If you're going shopping, or dining, best leave your fragrance at home, bring huge love it as much as you do!

Good quality fragrances will last a long time with proper care. Keep it in a cool, dark place for maximum longevity and effectiveness.

Talk it away with your fragrance. Apply just a little at first - you can always put on more later if you like. Some scents can be overpowering, especially if you're in an enclosed office space for a meeting.



## ANOTHER GREAT EXPLORATION. LAUNCHED BY CANOE



COLOGNE FOR MEN

# products

## Can't help it, it's chemistry!

Live it, live with it—it's Clinique's Chemistry Skin Cologne for Men, an invigorating Spray Cologne and After Shave formula. Spray it on all over for a crisp, refreshing sensation of well-being. Brighten skin and Jameson ginger start their fragrance, then settle into a blend of black pepper, citrus sage and jasmine, heightened with the mellow effect of woods, balsam and amber. This light, sparkling scent would be a good choice for a casual weekend or a day at the office.

## Who's the boss?

If you want to have some fun with your fragrance, you could try Hugo. The new fragrance from Hugo Boss—it's even got its own World Wide Web site! It also smells good, with its unique combination of citrus, fruity and herbaceous notes. Take note, it's part of the aromatic woods fragrance family, so it's versatile and easy to wear just about anytime.

Then there's the bottle, shaped like a water canteen. It's designed to be easy to hold and it has a rugged, green canvas strap that holds the cap to the bottle.



## Faraway places...

Ralph Lauren's Safari for Men is a subtle yet deep-scented blend of woody aromatic and herbal notes and it's got a full grooming line. After Shave Balm with aloe, refreshing Shower Gel, plus Deodorant, Shave Gel, Shampoo and Soap.

What makes the Safari experience even more is a fabulous accessories collection that will take you right back to Savannah England—a powder-dipped Rezer, a classic Hairbrush with a powder back and a gorgeous powder Shaving Mug, with a natural badger bristle Shaving Brush. For the traditional gentleman in you.

## On the road again...

There isn't possibly be anyone who hasn't heard about Calvin Klein's paper-bill fragrance, CK One. It's a totally new concept that's never been experienced in Canada before—one fragrance both for you and for her.

Now you too can share your fragrance on the road with the CK One Mini Travel Set, featuring a Skin Moisturizer, Eau de Toilette and a Body Wash. It's your's (and her's) for \$22.

## Not to excess

Paco Rabanne knows what a man wants—warmth, intensity and sensuality, combined with simplicity, tenderness and romance. XS is all that, and more, poured into a bottle. The fresh, warm and woody fragrance blend is perfect for the derring, the passionate, the non-compromising man.



# GET INTO SPRING TRAINING

with Ralph Lauren Polo Sport Fitness Essentials!

It's just about now that you should be thinking about stepping up your fitness program, so you'll be primed in time for summer. But it's not enough to just give your muscle groups a good workout—you have to get your skin in top physical shape too. Cast off the mid-winter blues with Ralph Lauren Polo Sport Fitness Essentials, including the high-impact Face Fitness AHA Moisturize Formula and invigorating Fitness Fragrance.

## DON'T THROW IN THE TOWEL!

Start a new program that will produce results and keep your skin fit! Face Fitness AHA Moisture Formula is a fragrance-free all-in-one skin conditioning routine that refines, moisturizes and protects your skin. And just as you'll ease yourself slowly into a more intense workout, so you won't shock your system, the gentle exfoliating properties of the Alpha Hydroxy Acids and patented Beta Hydroxy Acid will work gradually to reveal younger.

smoother, healthier skin—but because it gives you state-of-the-art training edge, you'll see better tone in after only two weeks of use morning and night.

## MAINTENANCE AND BALANCE

Ongoing maintenance and balance are the keys to long-term fitness. And if you want to stay in shape, you need an effective, focused routine. That's why Face Fitness has been formulated with sea organics and other plants that maintain an optimum all-day moisture balance. Face Fitness smoothes the skin and

relaxes dryness in just five minutes, which means a closer, more comfortable shave without breakouts.

## PROTECTIVE GEAR

You know that you need protective gear whenever you're competing face to face with a tough opponent. You have to keep your body's sensitive areas safe and sound so you'll always be able to go the distance. In the same way, you need the sun protection factor (SPF) of 8 contained in Face Fitness. It protects your skin against exposure to the sun and prolongs the benefits of your skin care regimen by shielding your skin from UVA and UVB rays—the primary causes of skin cancer. Face Fitness also contains the antioxidant Vitamin E to help neutralize hazardous free-radicals, which can break down the skin's natural support system and cause premature signs of aging.

## COOL-DOWN

Now that you have the perfect program to get your skin in peak form, give your spirit and soul the feeling of well-being with the Ralph Lauren Polo Sport Fitness Fragrance. This clean, masculine signature scent is a Sportive Fresh Aromatic that makes you feel alive and renewed—especially after a good skin and physical workout. After all, good physical condition doesn't stop at just the body. It's a lifestyle, a philosophy, a state of mind.

But summer is around the corner. Better start spring training now!



## products

### Time on your side

If you feel it's too soon to go grey, you don't have to live with it. Just for Men Shampoo is like Color blends away grey in just five minutes, so it fits right in with your grooming routine. And, it's super-easy to use, no messy mixing or measuring. You just apply it, work it in, wait a few minutes then rinse. The natural-looking colour lasts for up to six weeks! Choose one of the seven shades that most closely matches your own natural hair colour. It's so good getting the grey out of your hair if you don't follow up with your beard and/or mustache! Just for Men Brush-In Color Gel for Mustache, Beard & Sideburns is the first five-minute brush-in colour gel for use on facial hair.



### After ego

Like many men, you were intrigued by Chanel's Eggiste, you'll love Eggiste Platinum. This is a fresh, invigorating, crisp and woody fragrance with a long-lasting, subtle scent that's irresistible.

Do you demand the very best in life, love and your career? If you do, this sexy fragrance is for you. And, she'll stir up and make notice, too.

### Your high performance shave

Gillette introduces Pacific Light, an exclusive line of high performance male grooming products. All have been specifically formulated to care for the skin with extra moisturizing and soothing ingredients without compromising your shaving routine. Try these new products with the Gillette Sensor Razor. It's revolutionary design combines comfort and closeness for an exceptional shave.



### Rediscover the magic!

Quick - what was your first real fragrance? If it brings back memories of dances in the high school gym and a romantic rendezvous in your dad's car, chances are it's Canoe. Well, you loved it then, and you'll likely love it now because it's been reformulated to be even more smooth and seductive! Check out the new, easy, easy to hold bottle with its hot, striking good looks. This product has been around since 1958. They must be doing something right that men, and women, appreciate!



## Report

## A QUESTION OF

# Style

Whether it's long, short, or somewhere in between, your hair makes a statement about you and creates a strong first impression. In fact, enhancing your image can be as easy as changing your basic hair style or colouring your hair. And with today's advanced products, men are more aware than ever...it's a question of style.

1. I remember my father colouring his hair, and it didn't look natural. Now he's starting to go grey, can I colour my hair and still have it look natural?

A. Yes, thanks to the latest advancements in haircolour technology developed by the makers of JUST FOR MEN®. JUST FOR MEN® haircolour keeps your natural colour while it blends away the grey. And, its special conditioning formula saves your hair healthier looking, fuller, and easier to manage.

2. I've never coloured my hair before and am worried I won't get it right, could I go to a salon or can I really do myself at home?

A. If you can shampoo hair, you can colour your hair with JUST FOR MEN® -inside shampoo-in haircolour. It's the easiest, easiest formula that you simply after it. And in the time it takes to shower or shave, your grey is gone.

3. How do I make sure I pick the shade that's right for me?

A. It's almost always better to go a shade lighter than you think you need-you can always go darker the next time. That's because as men age, the tone of their complexion often changes and lightens up. So a slightly lighter shade of hair colour is usually the most natural choice.

Q. How long should I leave on the hair-colour formula?

A. The most important advice to remember is to read and follow the directions. Manufacturers of men's haircolouring have tested and re-tested their products, so the timing they suggest is the timing that will give you the best results. JUST FOR MEN® gives you total flexibility. It comes with complete instructions that enable you to get the look you want-from a subtly blended colour enhancement that just tones down the grey to a full, rich, colour-enhancing shade. With JUST FOR MEN®, you're always in control.

Q. How often should I colour my hair?

A. The general rule of thumb is to wait 4 to 6 weeks between applications or whenever the grey begins to show up again. The actual timing depends on such variables as the type of hair you have, the style, and how often you wash it. Otherwise, it's really up to you-you can colour your hair when grey starts to reappear and you think it needs it.

Q. My beard has turned grey before the hair on my head. Can I use hair-colouring on my beard and mustache?

A. Yes-but you may not get the results you want. That's because facial hair is typically coarser, thicker, and harder to penetrate than the hair on your scalp. And the reason your beard has gone grey before your hair is because the greying process usually moves "up" the body-starting with the chest hair, then facial hair, and finally to the hair on your head. The good news is that now there's a product made specially for colouring your beard, mustache, and sideburns called JUST FOR MEN® brush-in colour

gel. It's specifically formulated, and is ideal for blending away grey or evening out "patchy" colour on your beard, mustache and sideburns.

### Groom & Zoom

#### 5 Minute "Look Great" Check List

You don't have to invest a lot of time to look like a million bucks. Just give yourself a five-minute "look great" check list before heading out the door.

- ✓ Are you showered fresh?
- ✓ Hair clean and styled?
- ✓ Face shaved/facial hair groomed?
- ✓ Deodorant applied?
- ✓ Teeth brushed and flossed?
- ✓ Hands and nails clean?
- ✓ Cologne or aftershave applied sparingly?
- ✓ Remember, the mirror is your friend, so coach a before leaving the house!



**JUST FOR MEN**

Shampoo-In Haircolor and Brush-In Color Gel available in 15 exciting shades from light to dark

Keep your natural looking haircolour - blend away the grey.

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# People

Edited by  
BARBARA WICKENS



Lucy Liu, 'Veronica'

## Home away from home

Novelist Margaret Atwood grew up on the isolated Scottish moors. And her second novel, *Criminals*, a thriller fraught with moral ambiguities, is vividly set in modern-day Scotland. But Atwood—who became a Canadian citizen after following a lover to Toronto in 1971, and who now divides her time between Cambridge, Mass., and London, where she teaches literature—says that she considers Canada her literary home. "It's the place that turned me into a writer," says Atwood, 48. "But it also made life back in Britain seem more interesting. I had just taken it for granted."

## The near derailment of a diva's debut

For opera singers, a debut at Milan's legendary La Scala Opera is a career milestone. But Marilina Nazzari-soprano Maria Popescu almost lost her opportunity to join the ranks of just four other Canadian women who have sung there—Erna Albani (1880), Teresa Stratas (1962), Edith Wiess (1966) and Marjorie Forster (1995). Conductor Sir Colin Davis, a leading interpreter of the works of



## The joy of living

When Vancouver actor Yee Jee Tso says he has seen his acting career come to life, it is not just a figure of speech. Tso starred in the Global CanWest teen tele-drama *Madness as Twisted*, only to have the chance die at the end of the show's first season in 1994. But the producers were so impressed by the 21-year-old actor that they used a little creative license to bring him back to life in the current season as Twisted's identical cousin, Grant Wang. "Usually, when you get killed off in a series, that's it," says Tso, who also recently completed work on a movie *Shining in Vancouver*. He plays a street kid named Chung Lee in *Devils Who*, which stars Paul McGann as the time-traveling doctor in a Fox TV movie that comes on from where the British sci-fi series left off in 1989. "Things have really started coming together for me this year," says Tso. "It's good to be alive."



Tso: 'Things have started coming together'

## Getting there from here

Five years ago, Wayne Dunn was a high-school dropout, living in La Ronge in northern Saskatchewan and working at such odd jobs as bagging and prospecting. But he had an unusual goal: he wanted to work in international native economic development. Dunn achieved his ambition—at 39 he is now executive director of Apikan Indigenous Network, an Ottawa-based think-tank in his chosen field. That drive has also enabled Dunn to become the first representative of an aboriginal organization admitted into the elite Sloan Fellowship program at the Stanford Graduate School of Business in California. "Attending school will help him further his goals. 'I'll have access to some of the top business leaders of the world,'" explains Dunn.



Wayne Dunn



Moran (left), McNeil, Conrad, Cooper: see

## A Playboy turns 70

These days, the only business at the Playboy Mansion in Los Angeles isn't the turquoise, turreted, part of Hugh Hefner's huge personal zoo. There have been other changes as well in the life of the man credited with creating a sexual revolution with the publication of *Playboy* magazine, which he founded in 1953. Hefner—who turned 70 last week—has settled down with his wife, Kristin Weir, 34, *Playboy's* playmate of the year in 1989 whom he married the same year, and their two young sons, Marston and Cooper. In 1982, he handed over control of the Playboy empire, including the magazine, a cable television network, videos and a line of clothing, to his daughter from his first marriage, Christie, 33. Still, Hefner says he has not shied away of his views and values. He still personally picks *Playboy's* playmate of the month from photographs and oversees the cover, centerfold and layout. And sex, he maintains, is as good as ever. "When you're in love, sex is good at any age."

Berlioz, had selected Popescu, 29, for the role of Anna in the composer's *Les Troyens*. But after she went to Milan in early March, rehearsals were interrupted by musicians' and technicians' strikes, first in Milan, then throughout Italy, and then back at the local level. "Every day we didn't know if we would rehearse," says Popescu, who adds that all the strikers were finally settled on April 5. That left time for just one full-dress rehearsal. Still, not only did critics give the performance favorable reviews, the audience, says Popescu, "gave me a lot of applause."

COOL WATER

At 70, Elizabeth battles to shore up declining support for the monarchy

# The Last Queen?

BY BRUCE WALLACE

At last, it may all be getting under her skin: the nagging press, the embarrassing sons and their spendthrift wives, even the clamor about her wealth. In the past few months, Queen Elizabeth II has dropped her small royal retinue, taken off the white, elbow-length gloves, and tried to straighten out a few problems herself. Charles and Diana's mauling in court of courtier Lord then each letters demanding they divorce. A business magazine estimates her wealth at \$4.5 billion—too high for her liking when royal income is a sensitive public issue? Write the press commission demanding a criticism. A television shock show presents a tale with an ad showing Diana's famous wedding-day kiss—substituting a soccer star's face where Prince Charles should be? Complaint to the advertising council and get it withdrawn.

It is a late-in-life conversion to fighting back. The Queen turns 70 on April 21 in what should be a time for quiet, staid reflection. After all, the British monarchy survives in an era when politicians seem to be crum-

bling at every turn. King Edward VIII renounced after his 1936 abdication that he "belonged to a profession that has been losing ground for centuries," but his niece has so far waged a successful rear-guard battle to protect what remains of royal prerogative. In doing so, Elizabeth provides a living link to Britain's more glorious past, a historical thread that runs through much of the country. She has seen Britain evolve from ally to enemy and back again. She has seen apartheid from South Africa ejected from her beloved Commonwealth, and then welcomed back as a democratic nation. The Queen is a survivor. She has been booed by young Quebecers, who virtually chased her from the province in 1964, and persevered long enough to watch separatist leaders speak of her with affection in the 1990s, proclaiming their desire for an independent Quebec to remain in the Commonwealth.

It is no small feat to keep a 1,000-year-old tradition alive in the modern age of celebrity, where powerful centers lenses pry into private lives, and cash craves former servants and lovers into coughing up intimate details for tell-all books that can destroy reputations. But, ingeniously, Elizabeth has engaged without betraying her privacy. Biographers grow with biographies, all of which share



one thing: the Queen's own voice and opinions are never included. The only Elizabethan her subjects hear is the "official" monarch who delivers scripted state speeches (other than last fall when a duplicitous Montreal radio host tricked her into divulging she was talking to Jean Chrétien—but then, the Queen was not about to confess personal feelings to a Canadian prime minister, effort). She seems driven by the belief that, to be successful, the Royal Family must do its public duties with a smile and otherwise keep its nose clean. So she gambles at the horses at Ascot, or races ponies, the kind of age-old royal pastimes that led a biographer of King George V to complain: "For 17 years, he did nothing but kill animals and stick in stumps."

It is a lesson long lost on the next generation of royals, who cannot—or do not wish to—stay out of the public eye. If the Queen seems flustered about defending her image these days, it is because the monarchy itself has seldom been under such attack. Even the glossy magazines published for her 70th birthday have been a little less effusive, on this occasion: "There are no 'happy and glorious' headlines." The photos are weighted in favor of the early years. On this royal birthday, Britons seem to be looking back with nostalgia, averting their gaze from the personal wreckage at the House of Windsor.

To look ahead would be fully republican undertakings—once held to be, if not un-British, then certainly unpalatable—are now openly heard in Britain. There is no sign yet of a political tide to do away with the monarchy, but the prospect of Elizabeth being the last queen is no longer a propitious suggestion. Elizabeth has not ruled as a monarch. Most Britons agree that she has been dutiful about a rather boring job, a moral poll putting her approval rating at 74 per cent. Her shortcomings, most would agree, are as a mother. It is the junior royals, playing out their hard private lives in public, who have cast a pall over the monarchy's future. The Queen's children left home but they never grew up, and the sons of Chuck and Di, Andy and Podge, have been a gift to republicans arguing for an end to the monarchy.

"All these scandals are being used by republicans, and they resonate in ways that the old political arguments never could," says Sarah Bradford, a royal biographer who has just published *Elizabeth: an exhaustive study of the Queen's life*. Her book tour has taken her to small towns and big cities across Britain, and the strains being surprised at the depths of disgust with the Royal Family. "I've done a lot of civic events in the heart of conservative Britain—where's the headlines where you see black puffing with middle-class business people, that sort of thing—and I am surrounded by the number of people who tell me that they are now offended by the Royal Family, or admit to being republicans. I think the current troubles will sour the mood as much as merely a dip in the monarchy's fortunes. But I'm no longer sure."

There is a case to be made that this is just one more among a lifetime's problems for the Royal Family. The English monarchy has had bouts of unpopularity over 22 centuries, and its traditional enemies remain cautious about the prospect of a republic now. The class warfare spirit of the Labour Party's radical left is in decline, enabled by vigorous new leader Tony Blair. Britain's backsliding labor class may vote more working-class radicals, but it also relies on the royal for



fragile flows of sea and decay, and in unadmittedly casual words tell his golden page.

But the polls add, too. The numbers show an undeniably drastic drop in support for the monarchy. Only one-third of Britons believe the country will still have a monarch in 50 years, according to a February survey by MORI, Britain's leading pollsters. In 1990, two-thirds thought so. Over the last decade, the majority of those who believe Britain would be worse off without the monarchy has fallen as just 2 to 1, from 25 to 1. "There's nothing in opinion at the moment we've ever recorded," says MORI chairman Rob Worcester. And that is under a queen who remains popular. The decline would noticeably accelerate under Prince Charles, who nearly half of Britons believe will be a bad king. More than half the adults under 24 were indifferent as whether Britain would be better off without its Royal Family. "The monarchy," says Worcester, "is irrelevant to the coming generation."

So Britain is in a peculiar state. Support for republicanism is significant and rising, but it is not reflected in any serious political push to dethrone the Royal Family. Where, the Queen might ask as she tours her craggy kingdom, do all these republican subjects live? And why are republicans so reluctant to rally to the cause?

It is another day in "the provinces" for the Queen. She and Prince Philip have taken the royal train to Gloucestershire in the west of England for a half day of public events. "Provincial visits used to merit banner headlines in the centre of The Times, and the text of the king's speech would be reported in full," remembers Sir Edward Ford, 85, a longtime assistant private secretary to both Queen Elizabeth and her father, George VI, before her. But on this day, the Queen will encounter only a handful

## COVER



## A ROYAL LIFE

**APRIL 24, 1924**

Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary of York—the future Queen Elizabeth II—is born, by cesarean section, at 17 Brudenell St., London, a modest townhouse that has since been demolished.



**DEC. 10, 1934**

King Edward VIII abdicates to marry American divorcee Wallis Simpson.

**MAY 13, 1937** George VI, Elizabeth's father is crowned king. Elizabeth becomes heir to the throne.



**APRIL 29, 1939**

At age 15, Elizabeth—who was typically dressed in yellow—makes the cover of *Time* magazine as a "beloved queen."

**JAN. 20, 1936**

Elizabeth's grandfather, King George V, dies.

**MAY 8, 1945**

VE Day, and the Royal Family's popularity rises during euphoria of Second World War victory.

**NOV. 10, 1947**

Elizabeth marries Prince Philip of Greece, five years her elder, they become the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.



**NOV. 14, 1948**

Elizabeth bears a son, Prince Charles, at Buckingham Palace.

**AUG. 15, 1950**

Birth of Princess Anne.

**OCT. 6, 1951**

Elizabeth and Philip fly to Canada to begin a 35-day North American tour—the first transatlantic flight by members of the Royal Family.

**FEB. 6, 1952**

Elizabeth is in Kenya on the first leg of an African tour when King George VI, long in fragile health, dies in London. At age 25, Elizabeth becomes Queen.

## 'The monarchy is irrelevant to the coming generation'

of the curious, and one tightly beribboned band of schoolchildren. Small crowds do not lessen the security precautions, especially with the 64th anniversary over. The day's first appearance is at a wedding and wedding celebration area in St. Andrews, and police there have swept the shallow ponds for possible bombs. The staff are sleeping up, too. They have blasted all tent droppings from the path of the Wildfowl Walkout, although the Queen takes the precaution of wearing knee-high black boots. There are no speeches. Elizabeth simply strolls along, one blue glove off in order to sprinkle seeds, which the ducks and swans promptly devour and the peacocks. And then, as if on cue for the aerial photographers, three cords of local beating of wings and a flock of geese lift off over the pond, passing over the Queen's black-tipped head in an ungraceful royal flypast.

That's about it for hooops. The tiny crowd gets only a wave from the Queen as her limousine pulls away for the day's second event, at the Royal Agricultural College in nearby Cirencester, as in a closed circle lower lawn mixed with Delmonico for the Queen, a luncheon, and then a quick tour of the school. Perhaps it is the steady rain that keeps people away, but on this day in Cirencester, a city of 17,000, fewer than a dozen people come out to meet their Queen. One of them is Mrs. Halliwell, 70, and she sits cross from Cirencester. Mrs. is a royal gripper who has seen the Queen 40 times in the last eight years by her own estimate. As virtually the only person for the long kerfuffle to hold back,

she gets her picture taken growing a bunch of freonias upon the Queen ("I know they're her favorite," says Mrs. Halliwell). "For me?" the Queen asks, tilting a light for probably the millionth time. It is a forced, slightly awkward encounter, followed only by a surprised delegation of visiting Russian farmers who stumble upon the scene.

Of course, the local papers report the visit to the county as a marvelous success. "Her dazzling smile never dimmed for an instant," proclaimed the Gloucestershire Echo the next day over four pages of coverage. "In return, we did her proud. It may have been grey but there was a real ray of sunshine in the county yesterday. And we wouldn't have minded it for the world." The Echo's surreal account would have been right at home alongside its stories from royal visits of years ago, all of them yellowing now to the archives.

Springing, collaring and primping are the order of the day this afternoon in the South Wales town of Carmarthen. Staff prying the heavily bearded lion on its back while a brush is anxiously dragged through their reddish hair. They all have reddish hair. That happens when you're all from the same breed—in this case, corbie, the line of short-legged Welsh dogs so favored over by Queen Elizabeth. And this day, famous corbie owners have brought dozens of their dogs together in a somewhat sharp-scented grassy area for the South Wales Corgi



**JUNE 3, 1953**

Street parties and national celebration for the silver wedding of Elizabeth II break the gloom of postwar austerity.

**1971** The Queen's successful jubilee celebrations are described as a "love affair with the people."

**MAY 10, 1978** Princess Margaret announces that she will seek a divorce from Antony Armstrong-Jones after 19 years of marriage.



**OCTOBER, 1955** Princess Margaret bows to pressure from the Queen and from the press not to marry Peter Townsend, a hero of the Battle of Britain, because he is divorced.

**JULY, 1958** Charles is invested as Prince of Wales.

**FEB. 10, 1960** Birth of Prince Andrew, Duke of York.

**MARCH 10, 1964** Birth of Prince Edward, Elizabeth's last child.

**1969** The Queen invites a television crew to film the Royal Family, a documentary showing the Wedglasses in domestic life, which is the 18 months after his first release attracted 40 million viewers in Britain alone.

**1970** After the royalists complain that they are going broke, the governing Labour Party investigates the Royal Family's finances and announces from taxation. After a June disclosure, the new Conservative government raises the Queen's public funding.

**JULY 29, 1981** Prince Charles—after declaring he loves "Windsor Castle"—marries Diana Spencer in what some sisters dubbed a fairy-tale wedding.



**JULY 24, 1986**

Fury Tale: Wedding II Prince Andrew marries Sarah Ferguson.

**1992** The Queen's 68th birthday celebrations are described as a "love affair with the people."

**MAY 10, 1978** Princess Margaret announces that she will seek a divorce from Antony Armstrong-Jones after 19 years of marriage.

**1992** The Queen's 68th birthday celebrations are described as a "love affair with the people."

**1992** The Queen's 68th birthday celebrations are described as a "love affair with the people."

**1995** The 50th anniversary of the Second World War's end sparks some nostalgia for the House of Windsor; but the internal wars and public misbehavior of family members continue unabated in December, Elizabeth writes to Charles and Diana asking them to divorce, negotiations are ongoing.



# Unease grows about a 'King' Charles

Ch's meets once a month (in an upstairs salon of a French restaurant—"good food but you'd better like Edith Piaf," warns a waiter), where all conversations are off the record so that no guards or members get in trouble with their employers. But a recent dinner conversation reveals that Common Sense members revel in each royal blunder as extra assistance for their cause. There was great glee over the potential public relations backlash that could hit the Royal Family if it goes on with plans for nine days of official mourning after the eventual death of the 69-year-old Queen Mother. How soon after she died, they wondered over coffee, would it be considered appropriate to record the eulogy of her son Churchill feelings in the 1990s?

So Edward views the rebellion direct with more equanimity. He served "the suit," as he calls the Royal Family, during the Queen's "solid years, the first 10 years of her reign when she was young and beautiful and the press did not focus so hard on the foibles of people in public life." The most brutal criticism offered in three days came when Lord Altoncham published a magazine in 1957, in which he called the Queen's spending style "a pain in the neck," and described her courtiers as "the merely sure" who had failed to change with the times. "Perfinitely true. We were merely," says Sir Edward, who is sharp and dignified to the core.

But his eyes fix on the far wall at his study as he considers what has gone wrong with the young royals. "How much they see their mother depicted upon public duties and demands, and they certainly didn't see periods as most families would," he says. "Even at meals, there was always household staff standing around, and Princess Anne, I know, was quite resentful of this. But it is sad, because both the Queen and her mother take the view that the monarchy is a family affair, and that other members have parts to play in it. Some of them do it very well, don't forget," he says, smiling. "The Royal Family has always had some very funny characters among its junior members over the course of history."

In late 1992, Sir Edward wrote to Sir Robert Fellowes, the Queen's private secretary, to commiserate over her difficult times. Diana, *Her True Story* had been published, with its portrayal of the House of Windsor as cold and dysfunctional. Lawyers had spent weeks laughing over the terms of separation between the Yorks—Prince Andrew and the former Sarah Ferguson, who never seemed able to swap her life as a partygoer "cinder girl" for royal decorum. And the Queen's home at Windsor had been badly damaged by fire. The cost of repairs would force her to



Charles, the Queen, bemoan  
abuse in the South Sea  
Jelly: she will never retire'

open Buckingham Palace to tourists, charging \$17 admission to raise money. What a pity, Sir Edward wrote to his colleague, that the hypodermic arena ensemble had turned so to its own horrible.

"I suppose he was tickled by the phrase and passed it on," says Sir Edward. The Queen liked it, too, and used it in her year-end message, the words entering the popular lexicon. Yet that surge of self-love is about all the insight one gets into the Queen's personal feelings. "She is temperamentally suited to the role," says laughter about Blackford, who has spent 21 years manning first Queen VI, then his daughter. "She is very self-contained. She is not a worrier. She is not particularly imaginative. She doesn't read books, unless they're about horses. She is responsible and dedicated, and she will never retire."

Elizabeth's popularity should see that the monarchy survives her reign. Bitter fights over the crown's place in Britain probably lie ahead, though they will most likely avoid the carnage of the much less sympathetic, much more irresponsible, Charles. But the demise of the English crown is not a sure bet. In fact, the British may discover as Christians have that writing a constitution is not the wonderful nation-building experience it is sometimes cracked up to be. Give the British a generation of constitutional anguish and the reign of Queen Elizabeth II—for all its moments of cosmic opportunity—may someday be remembered as a happy era, the time of the Peaceful Kingdom. □



Margaret and Elizabeth: a deeply conservative streak

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Going to the net: hockey remains number 1 in the hearts of Canadians

# True believers

Strikes and all, pro sports still captivate their fans

BY RAE CORRELL

See 4 | an enthusiastic follower or admirer  
—*Webster's New Complete Dictionary, 1995*

For decades, they have been celebrated in rhyme and song, glorified in pulp fiction and movies, endlessly analyzed from the sidelines. They are professional teens, the relatively bloodless arena for the larger-than-life successes and the gladiators of ancient Rome and the jousting knights of the



Among Canada's largest cities, the NHL is most popular in Montreal (the first choice of 80% and least popular in Toronto (48%).

Middle Ages. Since their halcyon, atom-smash beginnings in the late 19th century in Canada, sporting clubs have nourished the popular passion for heroes and champions, for a vicarious role in a punch-up or two, for diversion from the humdrum of daily life.

But in recent years, that idealized world has been ruled by risks, lockouts, higher ticket prices, highly inflated salaries and the unpopular sale and upending of teams. Along with the beer-and-budgers, there is an uncharacteristic cynicism in the bleachers. Fans, some angry and embittered, have become increasingly vocal. That their hostility, it turns out, is devoted mostly to team owners and play-

ers. For those who take sports seriously, the love of the games themselves burns as brightly as ever. "I'm a sports nut. I like them all," says Montreal gym trainer Robert Cook, 32. "But there's so much money involved, a better term would be the business of sports. And as that business, the fan seems to come last."

There is a widespread notion that the fans—and the sports they follow—have been devoured because the owners and players have become less interested in chasing championships than in making the slushy buck. And that impression is reflected in the findings of a nationwide *Maclean's/CBC Newsweek* sports poll, conducted by Laura Davis Fickel of Toronto. The survey, undertaken at a time when the hockey and basketball seasons are moving into playoffs, baseball has just begun and football is on the horizon, focused on area and waters 18 and over who said they were excited in pro sports.

The poll plainly shows that some fans have been turned off by recent labor strife. Some 32 per cent said they are now less enthusiastic about baseball than they were before last year's strike-shortened season. 36 per cent said they are watching less hockey since the 1994-1995 lockout. But while the results were not uniform across the country, among the proponents or even between the sexes, the overall conclusion was inescapable: Canadian fans, in spite of their griping, still had sport in general widely absorbing. In fact, three-quarters said their enjoyment had either remained unchanged or grown. "Fans remain fans in spite of everything primarily because sport is still romanticized and marketed in that way," says sports sociologist Phil White of McMaster University in Hamilton. "Pro franchises capitalize pretty much on our need to ideal-

The CFL trails the NFL in all regions except its Prairie heartland—and has relatively little support in Montreal and Toronto (the first or second choice of less than 5% of people in both cities, compared with 31% in Vancouver and 45% on the Prairies).

Pro basketball is making its biggest strides among the younger crowd (the first or second choice of 30% of 18-to-24-year-olds, compared with 17% nationally).

Major League Baseball is lagging among young people (the first choice of 6% of 18-to-24-year-olds, compared with 16% nationally).



Flying high: a flashy NBA may be the future of sports marketing

Hospital research administrator, and her 23-year-old daughter Cheryl, a psychiatric nursing student at Douglas College in New Westminster, B.C., sat in a weekend Vancouver sports bar one night recently, complaining that big paydays had made hockey players spoiled and lazy. "They're getting the money and they don't give a damn," said Heather. "It affects your attitude towards

only with our local community and therefore to be connected to that team."

That need may explain why people indulge some players' less savory sides: their rambles towards autograph-seekers, their brawls with drug abusers, their on-field brawling. Nearly 40 per cent of respondents felt that most major league athletes were good role models for young people. And almost two-thirds said journalists dwelled excessively on the negative aspects of sports. As for fighting, says Toronto Maple Leafs general manager Cliff Fletcher, it has been part of hockey for 75 years. "Under the law at the jungle out there on the ice," he adds, "no one goes after another team's superstar because they know they're going to have to pay the price." But hockey violence, White counters, "is demerol and degrading for men, and what it tells kids is sad."

Even some fans who grouse about sports' money madness remain glued to the action. Heather Beards, 54, a Vancouver

the players," and Cheryl. Yet both were part of a crowd cheering the Canucks on TV last

Hockey salaries have indeed soared: the average in the NHL reached \$735,000 in 1994-1995, a twofold increase in just a decade. That is a bigger hike than in the National Football League, where the average of \$214,000 is only three times the 1985 level. The average Major League Baseball salary has risen by the same percentage—but to \$2,305,000 from \$505,000. The biggest winners: National Basketball Association players, who jumped from an average of \$212,000 to \$2,577,000.

For Canadian fans, the poll showed, hockey still dominates the landscape: two-thirds of respondents said they followed it more closely than any other sport. "I can't imagine life without hockey," says Dustin Paul, a teenage Vancouverite who attends hockey-pride Notre Dame College in Wilson, Sask. Major League Baseball was a distant second, the favorite of 16 per cent. Trailing in single digits were the NFL, the NBA and the Canadian Football League, the latter still popular on the

## REGIONAL PREFERENCES

	NFL	Major League Baseball	NHL	NBA	CFL
Nationally	68%	16	8	6	4
Atlantic	68	16	10	2	1
Quebec	52	8	8	3	1
Ontario	55	25	10	9	1
Prairies	66	10	7	2	14
N.C.	73	7	7	8	3



Is the swing-strike-strike baseball truly as close to its old self?

Practices hot body slammed by its desperate eagerness into the United States, which ended last year.

Baseball's primacy in the poll ranged from a low of 50 per cent in Ontario, where it got modest competition from baseball, to 82 per cent in Quebec. In hockey-mad Montreal, Canadian fan Carlos Moleirinho loves the game so much that he bought a sports bar and restaurant, called *Champagne*, on Beverly St. Lawrence Boulevard.

## THE MONEY GAME

Perceptions of which sport is most interested in making money and least interested in serving its fans:

The number 1 answer: baseball, chosen by 44% of men and 32% of women

Number 2: hockey, the choice of 15% of men and 21% of women

that "the only kids who go to hockey games are ones that are granddads like me or those with access to corporate tickets."

Murphy's complaint echoes the protests of fans across the country. More than 50 per cent told the pollsters that ticket prices were "much too expensive for average people." Two-thirds blamed both players and owners for the importance placed on making money (which, within baseball, is bound to increase following the disclosure that the 39 major league teams lost \$225 million during the 1994-1995 players strike). And although more than 50 per cent said professional teams contributed to civic pride, almost two-thirds—no doubt reflecting the cost-cutting ethic of the era—would oppose spending government money to attract or keep one.

But from time to time, cities try. Winnipeg, backed by the Manitoba and federal governments, offered last year to build a

## A POLL OF THE MOON THE STANDS

The Maclean's/CBC Newsweek poll was conducted below. Last major-league statistics March 18 and 29. The contrived agency Canadian Facta as paid role models for contrived telephone interviews with 941 people, across every province, 31 provinces, who expressed interest in sports. Newsweek's branch agent, broadcast special segments on the poll results at this week.

National results are considered accurate to within plus/minus two percentage points, 19 times out of 20. Numerically disagree in the tables below are rounded off, and "don't know" or no answer results are eliminated. As a result, percentages may not add up to 100.

1. Would you say that over the last few years you have been enjoying major-league professional sports?

More than you used to... 24  
Less than you used to... 25  
About the same... 51

2. How much do each of the following contribute to the appeal that professional sports holds for you?

The excitement and skill of the game... 51  
Contributes somewhat... 40  
Doesn't contribute much... 6  
Doesn't contribute at all... 2

3. Is something you can share with your family?

Contributes strongly... 26  
Contributes somewhat... 39  
Doesn't contribute much... 16  
Doesn't contribute at all... 18

4. Does it give you a chance to escape from the drudgery of day-to-day life?

Contributes strongly... 22  
Contributes somewhat... 42  
Doesn't contribute much... 17  
Doesn't contribute at all... 18

5. Does it give you a sense of pride in your city?

Contributes strongly... 25  
Contributes somewhat... 39  
Doesn't contribute much... 14  
Doesn't contribute at all... 20

6. Which one of the following major-league professional team sports do you follow most closely?

CFL football... 4  
NFL football... 18  
Major League Baseball... 16  
NHL hockey... 6  
NBA basketball... 6



Paul (right) and Kenneth at Notre Dame College. They can't imagine life without hockey.

Find that sports journalism make so much of the negative side of professional sports.

7. Which one of the following major-league professional team sports do you follow most closely or second most closely?

CFL football... 29  
NFL football... 36  
Major League Baseball... 24  
NHL hockey... 6  
NBA basketball... 6

8. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with the following statements:

Major-league teams contribute a lot to the civic pride of the cities they play at... 25  
Strongly agree... 39  
Somewhat agree... 14  
Somewhat disagree... 20  
Strongly disagree... 2

9. Tickets to major-league games are too expensive for average people to afford.

Strongly agree... 4  
Somewhat agree... 18  
Somewhat disagree... 16  
Strongly disagree... 6

7. Who do you think is most responsible for the importance now placed on making money in professional sports?

The players... 12  
The owners... 21  
They are equally to blame... 66

8. Thinking again of those five major-league professional team sports, which one do you think is more interested in making money and most interested in serving its fans?

CFL football... 5  
NFL football... 8  
Major League Baseball... 17  
NHL hockey... 17  
NBA basketball... 12

9. Compared with this time last year, when baseball was in the midst of a labor dispute, how are you feeling about that upcoming major-league season?

More enthusiastic... 12  
Less enthusiastic... 32  
About the same... 55

10. Since the NHL lockout last season, have you generally been watching more hockey, less hockey or about the same amount as before the lockout?

More hockey... 9  
Less hockey... 26  
About the same... 65



\$811 million arena to keep the NHL jets from leaving to Phoenix, Ariz., but no one would buy the team. "The players are being so greedy and now we're losing our hockey team," said Winnipeg contractor Charlie Fortin, 48. Management consultant Joe Williams, 43, pledged \$1,000 to the keep-the-jets campaign. "The players don't play for glory any more," he said. "It's just a business." That sense of injury is repeated again and again in a Vancouver sports bar, Todd Grant, a 35-year-old printing salesman, says he cannot afford hockey anymore and is turning to two Canadian games this year only because the tickets were free. "The owners and players are out there to struggle and fight," he said, "and the people who lose out are the fans."

While some cities are losing franchises, Vancouver and Toronto have gained them—the NBA's Grizzlies and Raptors. At Toronto's SkyDome, where the Raptors have drawn an average of more than 23,000 per game—third-highest in the league—many fans are experiencing with a new sport but are still used by the old ones. Frank Perracchio, heading for his last, says he was led up by the baseball strike and will go to a Blue Jays game only "if I get offered tickets." At the Jays' home opener last week, the crowd of 35,116 was the lowest on opening day since 1984—although initial attendance for the first week of the National and American leagues was up 4.5 per cent compared with the first week of play last year.

Abbey Mendelson, a 37-year-old writer and a Jays fan since he was 12, reflects the drama of the diamond. "I remember this game against Detroit in 1984," he says, "when they'd started the season off at something like 35 and 5 and we were playing them at home and back then, the stadium, the lights, the worst batter in the 10th." There is a free agency. Says Mendelson, "It's bad because players take off. You're, like, missing a team each year. You can't really identify with someone because he's going to leave you. There's no trust."

Another fan, TVOntario chairman Peter Bernhardt, says the shortcomings of both sides in last year's strike made him mad. But, he adds, "The fans are really angry by the way the Blue Jays have managed their way from a World Series team to an underdog." TSN boss Gordon Craig, whose network carries hockey, baseball and football, said that baseball fans have identified "two corporations—one being the players, the other being the owners—and both are spoiled brats. The sport breeds arrogance and people who don't care about either the sport or the fan."

Yet the statistics appear at first glance to be optimistic. Some 50 per cent of poll respondents said that the excitement and skill of the game contributed to their enjoyment of it. Roger Auger, 76, author of *The Summer Game: Late Innings and other romantic baseballs about baseball*, has long understood that "the action has crept into this from time to time that if you get paid a lot of money you stop caring, which is not the

## THE LABOR-STRIKE HANGOVER

32% say they are less enthusiastic about the new baseball season than they were last year

62% say they have been watching less hockey since last season's NHL lockout

Blue Jays fans: rooting a team?

case," he said in an interview. "I know bullfighters will and nobody out on the field is regulated by money; they're inspired by trying to do well."

To the complaint about ticket prices, the business orientation of owners and players, trades and free agency, the men who run professional sports have different responses. The Leafs' Fletcher says, "Business has always dominated the game. It's just that, today, because of player movements developing strength, the rules on the players aren't as restrictive and, in a free-market society, that just up the ante." Arthur Gelbach, chairman and CEO of the New York Sports and Entertainment, which owns Yankee's NHL, Canucks and NBA franchises, says players and owners must make their share a part of the game. "We can't keep fighting each other," he says, "because when that warbles into fans getting disenchanted with the product, it hurts everybody."

Within pro sports, the NBA—with its relentless promotion of



Gang tackle: NFL player salaries have doubled over the past decade



Partying in Regatta: The CRTC's expansion to the United States is finally over

high-flying stars and its soaring aim at young fans—is now regarded as leading the way to the future of sports marketing and merchandising. Commissioner David Stern says the tastes of older generations were male-dominated. "But the younger generation has much more active participation by females," he says. "So we believe that if we can both gain and retain that younger generation, then we can grow and it will not only be a large market, but it will be rich in gender diversity." In fact, while 35 per cent of the Canadian polled named basketball among the three sports they followed most closely, 32 per cent of that group were women and 46 per cent were 15-to-24-year-olds.

Ned Seath, the Toronto-born general manager of the New York Rangers, has his own ideas about how to please fans. "You've got to show them that there is a cut of all players here that you're going to see and be able to relate to year after year," he says. And, he adds, it is vital to keep alive "the fan boy"—the notion of players competing out of pure pride and love of the game. "Let's face it," says Seath, "people are attracted to sports because it's not business. We watch sports because we want to cheer for our side, we want something to be enthusiastic about, hopes and aspirations." The fans already know that.

## JUST THE GOOD NEWS, PLEASE

**79%** agree that most major-league athletes act as good role models for young people

**65%** agree that sports journalists focus too much on the negative side

## SOLITUDES

Quebecers are more likely than other Canadians to say that they are enjoying sports less over the last few years (40%, compared with 25% nationally). They are less likely to say that the excitement and skill of the game contributes strongly to its appeal (23%, compared with 51% nationally) and more likely to say that the "chance to escape from the drudgery of day-to-day life" contributes strongly to the sport's appeal (30%, compared with 22% nationally).

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found it hard getting  
off this bench.

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# Backpack

## GARDENING

On a sunny Saturday in late March, White Rose nurseries in Uxbridge, Ont., just north of Toronto, is busy as a department store during the pre-Christmas rush. Inside, gardeners pore over the latest collection of vegetable seeds, pondering whether to plant fava beans or red clover. Nearby, two-inch begonias and geranium starter plants are being shipped up, while the water-pool display located near the back of the store has attracted shoppers wondering whether this is the year to introduce water lilies and goldfish to their garden landscapes. Young clerks



Getting ready: new gardeners take part

# EVER GREENER

identified by their puppy-colored work shirts, help customers like Sunny and Kitty Chao of Scarborough lug 18-kg bags of lawn and garden fertilizer to the parking lot brimming with minivans and Jeps. The Chaus, who spent \$106, estimate that they will grow a few hundred eggs before summer's end. "Oh yes, we'll be back," chuckles Sunny Chan, who says his tulips have already pushed their heads above ground.

The next few weeks leading up to the Victoria Day long weekend will be a boon for the gardening industry as an estimated nine million Canadians answer the call to till, plant, sow and fertilize. From St. John's to Victoria, stores and nurseries will bundle with business: new magazines and books will appear alongside old in stores, and regional and national TV gardening shows will sprout like crocuses in spring. It is all part of a Canadian tradition: for generations, gardeners have needed their neighborhood friendly nurseries to have a chat with the local expert. During the Second World War, crocuses even ended Victoria gardens in an effort to ease the hardships of rationing and to "help beef the enemy" that rose, the gardening industry is evolving at dizzying speeds as mass retailers such as Canadian Tire, Wal-Mart Canada and The Home Depot make to compete for a larger share of the \$600-\$800 million horticulture and nursery market.

And there's just plants and dirt. Canadians spent another billion dollars in 1995 on landscaping, hard tools, pots, window boxes, books, magazines and other gardening paraphernalia. That lucrative market has resulted in the giant retailers spending millions over the past few years creating stores that will accommodate large lawns and garden centres. Canadian Tire began moving its units in the fall of 1994; so far, about 30 of its 424 stores have lawn and garden centres that are either 30,000 or 9,000 square feet

in size—big enough to handle large crowds. "The objective of the renovations is to get the customer in and out as fast," says Ring Melling, a divisional vice-president at Canadian Tire. "The days when shopping was largely enjoyable are gone. People want to get in and out fast."

For its part, U.S.-based giant Wal-Mart has more than doubled its selection of lawn and gardening products in Canada since it took over 122 Home Depot stores in January, 1994. But neither Canadian Tire nor Wal-Mart Canada can equal the size of The Home Depot's newest garden centres, which are roughly twice the size of a hockey rink. The Home Depot, like Wal-Mart's U.S. chain, still down roots in Canada less than two years ago. Its 24 Canadian megastores are designed to attract one-stop shopping, day-of-the-week type. "When customers come in to buy plants, everything else is right there," says John Mason, Home Depot's nursery buyer. "It's a project. It starts with the plants and ends with a patio deck."

But as gardening moves into the mainstream of retailing, will the independent "green thumb" nurseries—or will they be able to compete with the new super garden centres? Mark Collins, president of the four Wells & Wells garden centres in the Toronto area, believes that smaller businesses will have to focus on what they do best to remain competitive. The key, he says, is to make a "meaningful difference," such as showing a customer how to prune a tree. Larry Wilson, the president of Sherbrooke Nurseries Ltd., believes that "good service, good quality and good variety" will lure customers to his eight outlets in Ontario and Quebec coming back year after year.

And sometimes the "digress" a somewhat mocking label that old-timers have given to the new generation of gardeners—have very specialized needs. Enter someone like 30-year-old Lois Larose of Pitt Meadows, B.C., who developed a love for clipping trees in to spring and peepers shops after her house at The Village Nurseries asked her to stage 250 trees into spring silhouettes. "It was scary to death at first, but I found I had a good eye," she says.

Since that day four years ago, Larose—or "Lois Scissorhands," as her friends and colleagues call her—estimates that she has sculpted about 16,000 trees across North America.

Around the same time that Larose discovered her talent, Gail MacIsaac was busy improving Toronto's skyline with her new gardening business for balconies. MacIsaac, who was in her mid-50s when she started Gail's Balcony & Solenium Gardens, says she could no longer resist the urge to snare her passion for gardening with the desire to run her own business. After a lot of research, she discovered that the area of balcony gardening remained largely untapped. "I found my niche," says MacIsaac. It wasn't long before her range of services expanded to accommodate requests for everything from ground gardening to in-house ornamental plants designed for trendy restaurants. "The trouble—if you're not, you're going to get into trouble," she says. And she always looks for the unusual. "Experiment. Be different," she recommends.

Of course, paying a professional landscaper to create a ready-to-bloom garden retreat is something new Canadians simply cannot afford—or do not want. For information about soil, plants and garden design, they rely on friends, relatives, books and magazines. The result: a Canadian magazine and book publishing industry that is greener than ever. In fact, until a few years ago, few gardening books were written or published in Canada. And Canadian Gardening magazine, pretty much stood alone among dozens of U.S. publications. But a transborder demand for information specific to Canadian climate conditions has changed all that. Since its first issue six years ago, Canadian Gardening has tripled its circulation to about 138,000. Several new magazines have blossomed, including Gardening Life from the publishers of Goodies, House & Home, and Glamour Gardens! And on the book side, it has been a "boom," according to Helen Jallo, director of marketing for Chapters Inc., which operates 400 stores across Canada. Today, eight of the country's 10 best-selling gardening and landscaping books are Canadian, with Lois Hock's *Perennial Fountains* occupying the top spot, having sold 48,000 copies since it was first published last year.

Back at the White Rose nursery, meanwhile, the Chaus have gone home to check on their tulip bulbs. With a steady stream of wheels pulling into the loading area, it appears that the three million flyers delivered earlier in the week have done their job for the publicly traded White Rose nursery, whose sales have more than tripled since 1991 to almost \$300 million last year. "I just hope it doesn't end this week," says White Rose president Stan MacLellan, looking ahead to the Easter long weekend. But that in Canada, and the weather is, at best, unpredictable. In much of southern Ontario, Easter weekend did in fact bring a white blanket of snow. But for the gardening industry, things have never looked greener.

SANDRA FARLAN

## HEALTHWATCH

# SOOTHING SOULS

## Gardens have the ability to heal and restore

When Sally Hunter suffered an emotional breakdown four years ago, doctors treated her illness with medication, psychological counselling and a group therapy. But the medical team also prescribed one of nature's most powerful catalysts—gardening. Twice a week, while she was hospitalized at the Harnwood Health Centre in Guelph, Ont., Hunter—along with several other patients under the care of a horticultural therapist—would tend the centre's gardens and greenhouses, planting bulbs at seedlings, weeding and weeding. Hunter, the mother of two teenage sons, became enthralled with gardening and, on weekends,

could be found in the garden. She believed that medicine is strictly a science. Now, horticultural therapy, like other forms of alternative medicine, is starting to flourish. Dozens of Canadian institutions—hospitals, seniors' homes and even prisons—have installed green spaces specifically designed to enhance the health and well-being of residents. "We are finding that working with gardens and plants is restorative, not only to the soul but to the mind and the mood," says Mitchell Howell, who has provided horticultural therapy at Harnwood for 22 years.

Horticultural therapy is built on a solid ground of scientific research. "There is a lot of literature over the past 25 years that supports the idea that people are relaxed by frequent contact with the natural environment," says Patrick Mooney, a professor of landscape architecture at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver. In one U.S. study of long-term patients, Mooney reports, "people who looked out at green trees, as opposed to asphalt and brick, recovered more quickly and needed fewer painkilling drugs." Inmates who took part in a traditional therapy program at the San Francisco city and in 1992 showed lower rates of depression and less hostility. And in 1992, Mooney co-authored a study that reported that, after a special garden was installed in a Vancouver residence for Alzheimer patients, violent incidents decreased 15 per cent over a two-year period. At three comparable residences with no outdoor space, violence increased 881 per cent. "Everyone would have less stress," argues Mooney. "If they had regular contact with the natural environment."



Plants, particularly herbs, also have subtle physiological effects on patients. "The smell of lavender affects the limbic system of the brain," notes Howell. "It calms you." Lemon balm, he adds, helps ease Alzheimer's patients and stimulates memory. And gardening can provide a vigorous workout. "It is more rest than enough," says Mooney. "mowing the lawn, raking, even weeding, can be aerobic." But even the most sedentary garden is therapeutic, says Mooney.

"There is a lot to suggest that simply looking out the window will improve your psychological outlook."

SHARON DOYLE DUBOIS

## WIRED FOR GROWTH

When Paul Marwood of Halifax needed to know how tall his 100 cherry tomato plants would grow, he didn't turn to a plant encyclopedia or seed catalogue for the answer. Neither did Wildflower Seeds of Nepean, Ont., where he wanted to identify an insecticide he had seen on a tree near Rick Talbot of Dorchester, Ont., when he had a question about how to water his cabbages. Instead, they all sent electronic notes via the Internet to Peter Henry and Laura Jankel of the Gardens+Gardening Web site on the Chabota Community Net in Nova Scotia. "Two years ago, I don't think I had ever heard of the Internet," says Henry, an architect. Today, he and Jankel spend several hours a week answering questions electronically from virtual gardeners around the world. Many users have specific gardening questions. Others drop by to learn about local gardens and plant clubs, to read a monthly column written by Jankel and Henry, or to check out the calendar of gardening events in Halifax. "It's like a reference library," says Henry.

With their site attracting as many as 25,000 hits a month, Henry and Jankel are part of a new explosion in electronic gardening news and advice. On the Internet, new gardening sites appear almost daily, providing "green warriors" with a plethora of information that must, like gardens, be weeded out. News groups offer lively, open discussions on hundreds of topics ranging from roses and orchids to ponds and worms. And after a hard day of digging in the dirt, chatty gardeners spend hours sharing advice ("needs more water..."), debating ("needs less water..."), and warning ("be careful..."). If the cyberspace chat



### An old hobby sprouts high-tech offshoots

like can't answer every question, there is a bounty of good gardening information in simple text form. Hundreds of universities, libraries, museums and horticultural societies have on-line databases that could help the average gardener resolve soil, water, 2004. And for simple relaxation with some pretty visuals, a Web-surfing gardener can visit a public or private garden at a distant place like the Palazzi Rhododendron Trust

in New Zealand or the Georgian Botanical Garden in Alaska—where the term "hardy perennial" takes on a whole new meaning. But looking at other people's gardens is almost always prompted by gardeners to begin thinking about altering their own landscape. New developments in computer software can make planning such changes easier and more rewarding. 3D Landscape, for example, a CD-ROM program by Books That Work, allows the do-it-yourself landscaper to design three-dimensional plans that can be viewed from a number of different angles. By selecting real drooping forms of shrubs, trees, plants (from a database of 400 species), sprinklers, pools and other garden paraphernalia, sets a new work-space, a user gets a feel for what looks and what doesn't. The program also features a "shadow caster" that will calculate the shadows that buildings or trees cast on a lot at any time of the day or year. And it will "age" a planned landscape to show how it will look in 10 or 20 years.

Software giant Microsoft is also adding to the growing number of gardening software programs with the release of its Microsoft Complete Gardening this month. This program is not short on details: for example, making full use of mulch is to explain gardening techniques, it features a tree-pruning lesson that allows a user to virtually—now off a link. Obviously, computer gardening will never replace dirty work, stained knees and aching backs. But it certainly will make long, cold winters a little more enjoyable.

SANDRA FARRAN

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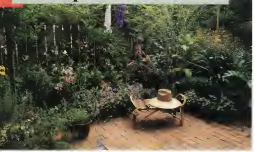
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## TICKET TO PARADISE

Some people dream of sandy white beaches and swaying palms. Others want to see for two weeks on the slopes. But for Frances Kahl, garden is wandering through a tangle of roses, honeysuckle, figs and vines at Stoneham Castle Garden in Kent, England. Kahl, who lives in Montreal's busy Mount Royal area, is part of a growing breed of

### Garden tours are blooming in popularity

Canadian gardening enthusiasts who lead their garden with garden tours around the world—one of the fastest-growing hybrids of the travel industry. Each spring and summer, and in many cases right into fall, dozens of North American tour operators and garden societies offer excursions for small groups of amateur gardeners. The choices are breathtaking: in Britain, for example, Stoneham is only one of more than 3,500 British gardens that will open their gates to visitors this summer. And for Kahl, her way to the remote two years ago—part of a 10-day tour of England—was inspirational. "These are the best gardens in the world," she said. "It's one thing to see flowers in the nursery, it's another thing to see them in the ground."

Some British garden tours feature tea and coffee and a chance to chat with the owners. Others can be hectic. Stoneham, for one, has become so popular that the tens of thousands of visitors who pass through its gates each year are restricted to ticketed tickets to limit traffic flow. Closer to home, enthusiasts can also enjoy

garden tours in such places as the American South, Vermont and the St. Lawrence River area. "Garden tours have become exceedingly popular, especially among baby boomers," said Laine Gosselin, owner of Quest Nature Tours of Toronto. "They're woken up to smell the roses."

Quest, which also offers bird-watching, natural history and botanical trips, runs up to six garden tours a year across Canada and overseas. The company has now begun booking a September, 1997, trip to Scotland, priced at \$3,995, not including airfare, to be led by garden author

John Allen Peterson, retired director of the Royal Botanical Gardens in Hamilton. But Europe is not the only destination of choice. In Vermont, for instance, garden travel is becoming big business. At the Cortina Inn in Killington, gardeners assemble throughout June for four- and five-day tours of old New England estates, herb farms and nurseries. The Cortina tour, one of a number given throughout New England, includes Whiting, the 438-acre estate built in 1965 by Robert Todd Lincoln, the son of U.S. president Abraham Lincoln.

In the American South, early springs the season for gardens. In South Carolina, Charleston's annual spring festival of houses and gar-

dening stops in Savannah

draws, now in its 48th year and organized by the Historic Charleston Foundation, runs through the end of April and offers guided tours of antebellum mansions and private walled gardens. In Savannah, Ga., with its 18th-century city squares and gardens hidden behind brick walls and wrought-iron gates, the garden-tour season has been extended this year to capitalize on nearby Atlanta's Summer Olympics in July.

The American Horticultural Society may have hosted the ultimate in North American garden tours last year, when 85 visitors paid \$3,800 each for a week-long cruise up the St. Lawrence from Quebec City to Rochester, N.Y., to visit private gardens along the river. This year, the society is offering excursions that include the gardens of Scotland, Belgium and Provence in the south of France. In Provence, gardening enthusiasts will visit, among other sites, one of the region's most famous gardens: the Chateau de la Maye, complete with Roman ruins. The cost of this fully escorted 10-day trip in September: \$6,500 per person, excluding air fare—a reminder that tickets to paradise do not come cheap.

DONNA NEHRENZ and  
SUSAN SEMENAK • Montreal

### GETTING ON BOARD

- For a free British Gardens Map guide, write to the British Tourist Authority, 111 Avenue Rd., Suite 400, Toronto, Ont. M5S 3A8. Phone (416) 925-6326. Detailed information on private gardens on show across England and Wales is included in an annual Yellow Book, published by the National Gardens Scheme, Hatfield Park, East Gandon, Galloway, England GU4 7RT.
- The American Horticultural Society tours are organized by Leonard Hatcher Travel Co., 7952 Bonhomme Ave., St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A. 63105. Phone (314) 721-6250.
- Quest Nature Tours, 36 Finch Ave. W., Toronto, Ont. M2N 2G9. Phone 1-800-387-1483.
- Savannah Tour of Homes and Gardens, 18 Abercorn St., Savannah, Ga., U.S.A. 31401. Phone (912) 234-8264.
- Cortina Inn, Route 4, Killington, Vt., U.S.A. 05751. Phone 1-800-453-6108.

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## CALENDAR

*The Silver Buckle Rodeo, a ballet gala and plays with subjects ranging from pregnancy to witchcraft*

### BRITISH COLUMBIA

**April 24:** The Ballet Gala, Queen Elizabeth Theatre, Vancouver Ballet British Columbia marks its 10th anniversary with guest appearances by the principal dancers from the San Francisco Ballet, the Pacific Northwest Ballet of Seattle, the National Ballet of Canada, and Korea National Ballet B.C.'s honorary patron.

**May 7-18:** The Darling Family, Gastown Theatre, Vancouver. Jan Derlyshire and Andrew Arlitt perform in a two-character play about a newly established couple facing an unexpected pregnancy, by Linda Griffiths, author of *Naggy and Pierre*.

### ALBERTA

**April 25-28:** Silver Buckle Rodeo, the Centrium, Red Deer. Top rodeo professionals compete for cash and the prestigious Red Deer Silver Buckle for overall champion, as well as in seven events ranging from barrel riding to ladies' barrel racing.

**May 11:** Pump and Piles, Jack Singer Concert Hall, Calgary. Boris Brett conducts the Calgary Philharmonic Orchestra in a very British program that includes Handel's *Organ Concerto* and *Pump and Circumstance* March No. 1 by Elgar.

### SASKATCHEWAN

**May 24-18:** Vesna Festival, Saskatoon. The world's 10th largest Ukrainian cultural festival features artistic and cultural displays and continuous entertainment from musicians and dancers.

### MANITOBA

**April 10-May 4:** Little Shop of Harrows, Manitoba Theatre Centre, Winnipeg. The theatrical version of Roger Carmichael's camp life classic about a man eating petted plant and foods in love stars Robb Patterson and Ruby Jackson to Seymour and Audrey.

### ONTARIO

**April 30:** Great Performer Recital, Roy Thomson Hall, Toronto. The renowned Grammy Award-winning duo of cellist Yo-Yo Ma and pianist Jonathan Ac performs selections from Beethoven.

**May 2-9:** Toronto Jewish Film Festival, Bloor Cinema, Toronto. The Jewish experience as depicted in 25 films from 1930-

1990s, including documentaries on the Jewish communities of Cuba and India, and dramas from Canada and Europe.

### QUEBEC

**April 22:** Consistent Concert, Place des Arts, Montreal. The McGill Chamber Orchestra presents the period instrument ensemble the Tafelmusik Baroque Orchestra in a program including a suite for eleven bassoons and strings by Paschi.

### NEW BRUNSWICK

**May 3:** Love Goes Pop, the Playhouse, Fredericton. Soprano Wendy Mulder and tenor Paul Barla join Symphony New Brunswick for duets from Verdi, Brahms and Beethoven.

### NOVA SCOTIA

**May 26:** On the Waterfront Festival, Dartmouth. The Eastern Front Theatre Company's third annual presentation of new plays from Atlantic Canada includes Carol Sinclair's *Pat Wink* in *Revue*, based on Maritime stories for which artist collected by folklorist Helen Creighton.

### SPOTLIGHT ON ARTS

**April 25-June 5:** *Quelque Chose*, Jacques Chénier, Montreal. The world premiere of the chamber opera *Quelque Chose* is now shown. Featuring an all-star cast of award-winning artists in a historic music hall, *Quelque Chose* is a new production by the Chénier.

### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

**May 5:** *Voices of Spring*, Confederation Centre of the Arts, Charlottetown. The Centre's Children's Chorus performs favorites of the season.

### NEWFOUNDLAND

**May 6-June 12:** Bernard Bessin and Janet Anderson, Eastern and Cultural Centre, St. John's. A dual photography exhibition, featuring American things by Calgary-based Bessin and Gar in More than a Milkshake by Toronto's Anderson.

### NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

**April 26:** The Silver Bells Singers, Northern Arts and Cultural Centre, Yellowknife. Canada's pre-eminent professional choir presents a program ranging from Bach to contemporary Canadian choral works.

### YUKON

**April 22:** Buffy St. Marie Concert, Yukon Arts Centre, Whitehorse. A performance by the folk singer Canadian singer who now lives in Hawaii.

## NEXT

*A sampling of upcoming diversions*

### MOVIES

**Love Letters:** David Duchovny with Sharon Stone on South Row, in Casano, she kept her clothes on, now she acts without makeup.

**Talk about talk:** *Barb Wire* Pamela Anderson is back to be the next Sharon Stone.

**Musicals:** *Indecent* Ben Oniz on a fair-date mission to make a TV show.

**Teacher:** Helen Hunt and Bill Paxson share a romance, advance word suggests audience will be blown away by the special effects.

### VIDEO

**The Ingeles:** *Indecent* Ben Oniz on a fair-date mission to make a TV show. *Teacher* Helen Hunt and Bill Paxson share a romance that is actually less scorching than the book on which it is based.

**The American President:** Michael Douglas seems only appropriate as a White House tenant in this Gemma Reilly fantasy.

**Corruption:** Jonathan Pryce upstages Emma Thompson in a sophisticated portrait of the artist as a unrequited lover.

**Casino:** Martin Scorsese lives the bad time in Vegas with Robert De Niro, Joe Pesci and Sharon Stone.

### BOOKS

**Red Crane:** *Beats* Jan Wong (Doubleday). A Canadian journalist provides a dramatic account of contemporary China that is part personal testimony, part political history and part social commentary.

**Full on:** *Your Knees Are Made* MacDonald (Knopf). The celebrated playwright chronicles the family bonds and deep secrets of four sisters, in a story that moves from Cape Breton Island to New York City.

**Revel in Stone:** *Eric Wright* (Doubleday). The author of the *Charles Sater* mysteries introduces a new protagonist, a retired policeman who embarks on a cross-Canada tour to solve a small-town Ontario murder. *Potential* from the *Dead* Douglas Clapton (Hyperion). The best-selling Denik author combines fact and fiction to highlight the effects of mass media on a culture obsessed with celebrity and crime.

### AUDIO

**Not the obvious choice:** *Don Costello* (Warner). The great lyricist teams up again with his former backup band, the Attractions. *Chorus* by the late Richard Margolis, the Canadian Opera Company Orchestra under the direction of Richard Kozlovsky (CBC). A selection from the rising Canadian tenor.

**Live Around the World:** *Miles Davis* (Warner). Some highlights from the great trumpeter made in the years before his death. *My Sister* by the late Michael Jeter. The legendary bluesman collaborates with the Clapton, Bonnie Raitt and others.

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**NEWFOUNDLAND  
& LABRADOR**

## Coming to terms with the deficit

Through war and depression, Canada had always managed to pay its way in the world, borrowing money but keeping dollars at home and abroad accepted that it was able to meet its obligations. But when the Liberals returned to office in November, 1993, confronting a \$42-billion budget shortfall and interest payments on the verge of



spiralling out of control, debt and taxpayer patience was wearing thin. In *Money in Burn*, published last month, Maclean's Senior Writer D'Arcy Jewish tells how, in his first year of office, Finance Minister Paul Martin undertook an enormous change of heart regarding the growth of Canada's financial crisis.

The Liberal's first budget, delivered by Martin on Feb. 22, 1994, revealed a serious lack of resolve. Blowing past the election by promising to create jobs and opportunity, the budget made "economic renewal and revitalization" the government's top priority. However, Martin and his advisors offered, at best, a smattering of commonsense solutions to the country's economic problems. The budget spoke of relief from taxes, better access to capital, lower regulations, and "a true strategy for research and development, one with real priorities, real direction and a real review of results." Amid a barrage of standard political bromides, some clear thinking occasionally surfaced. "For years," he said, "governments have been processing more than they can deliver, and delivering more than they can afford. That has to end. We are ending it."

Reprinted with permission from *Money in Burn*, by D'Arcy Jewish, published by Macmillan Publishing Co. Ltd., Toronto.

But while the finance minister diagnosed the problem correctly, he failed to prescribe the proper medicine. His promised "tax cuts and reforms," yet left the status quo intact. Program spending was slated to rise by \$800 million in 1994-1995 and by \$300 million the following year, which were massive increases by Ottawa's standards but scarcely noticeable. Martin accepted that public debt charges would jump by \$3.5 billion over the same two-year period. But even so, program spending and interest payments continued to grow, he predicted that the budget deficit would bring down the deficit by \$13 billion to \$28.7 billion within 24 months. In essence, Martin was betting on the miraculous power of economic growth to generate billions of dollars in new tax revenues and he was hoping to avoid the trauma of real cuts. Like those in the earlier Conservative budgets, were largely unannounced previously announced spending increases. And just as Tony Friesen ministers Michael Wilson and Dan Mazankowski had done, Martin acted for the budgetary equivalent of Raskolnikov when major surgery was required.

Eight months later, the results were evident. On Oct. 28, 1994, Martin told the Commonsense finance committee that rising interest rates had made a shambles of the plan, contained in his budget, to reduce the deficit to three per cent of GDP within three years. The government's debt-servicing costs for the year would likely be \$4.2 billion, \$3 billion more than had been anticipated. To put the problem in context, he pointed out that the additional and unexpected interest costs exceeded federal spending in each of the following areas: research and development, agriculture, and cash transfers for postsecondary education. In the absence of new and meaningful cutbacks, he would meet his 1995-1996 deficit target by at least \$2.3 billion and his 1996-1997 goal by as much as \$5.5 billion. These were large and difficult admissions for a finance minister

to make, but absolutely necessary after the Trudeau and Mulroney years, when cash new announcements after spending cuts was greeted with increasing skepticism and, finally, scorn. By the end of the Mulroney era, the financial markets of the world, which were financing our government to the tune of \$160 million a day, had come to expect that federal budgets would contain fiscal tricks and sleights of hand, conjured up for political advantage.

As he attempted to set the country on a new fiscal path, one of Martin's biggest challenges was to convince our lenders, upon whom we had become utterly dependent, that he had rejected the practices of his predecessors and was prepared to make fundamental changes. "For 10 years, governments have talked about cuts, but in reality did not live up to the billion," Martin said the finance committee. "As is clear, program spending still went up, not down. All that government did was slow the rate of growth in spending. In fact, between 1984 and 1994, government spending increased by an average of 4.3 per cent every year. That pace is over. Any talk of a freeze is simply outdated. It is clear that for the future, total program spending will have to be much lower than it is today. In the past, government would chip away at its operating costs without looking at the program themselves. We will not make that mistake. We can't afford to do that anymore."

Fundamental change was needed, he argued, because the problem was too big to turn and outgrow. In fact, without decisive government action, the country was destined to continue sliding further into the red because the national debt would keep growing faster than the economy. "Now, there are those who think we can put more and more out of this land," he said. "We can't. The recovery of the late '70s did not solve our debt problem. The recovery during the 1980s didn't do it either. We still carry our burden before climbing the next flight on the debt stairs. For those who think the recovery alone will do it today, history is not on their side."

From Martin's comments to the finance committee, it was apparent that his thinking had evolved in the months since his first budget. He now recognized that the country had fallen into a debt trap. "We are borrowing to pay the interest on the debt," he told his fellow MPs. "And what we become simply gets added to the principal. Interest payments keep getting larger as the debt keeps getting larger."

Martin's message in October was substantially different from the one he delivered in late February, 1994, budget. The fuzzy thinking had been replaced by a clear understanding of the long-term dimensions of the problem. According to Peter Nicholson, then one of Martin's closest advisers and now a vice-president with Bell Canada Enterprises, the angry atmosphere of compounding interest finally persuaded the minister: "We did some simple calculations, which showed that if we didn't do something dramatic, and simply let the problem continue for another five years, our net worth would be negative. We would have to pay \$20 billion a year, just to pay the interest. In five years' time, at today's rates, if we have exactly the same spending/expense relationship,

the likelihood is we would be spending \$60 billion a year. And, of course, that amount would be compounding, so if you let it go for 10 years, it's out of sight."

Martin said, "My God, \$30 billion a year just in higher interest payments." He compared that with old age security, which was costing about \$20 billion a year, defence, which was about \$10 billion, and Indian and northern affairs, plus native health, at \$5 billion. I mean, you're talking two to four or five times these other gigantic expenditures, that's the rate at which our interest costs are expanding. I'm sorry, but that will destroy the federal government. All the talk of social conscience and all the other objectives are meaningless in the face of the arithmetic. He really came to believe that probably because it wasn't really a debatable issue."

Nicholson concedes that the Liberals' ousted their Red Bank deficit-reduction plan on what he calls "very imperfect knowledge." He noted that, while in opposition, they had put more energy into outlining the Tories than thinking about the feasibility of their own program. And Martin initially questioned the numbers and the scenario developed by his officials in the finance department. "It's a very simple idea, but it's not really a debatable issue. It's strictly a skeptic. Whatever you say, he'll say the opposite. He'll say, 'I don't believe that. Contact me.' I think it's fair to say that as he had time, which he didn't have before the 1994 budget, to get into the details of the numbers, look at the arithmetic, and explore the projections about growth and interest rates, then his convictions and his understanding deepened. And once he became convinced, he was really quite a bulldog."

Still, there was no guarantee that Prime Minister Jean Chretien would unleash Martin on the problem. The political mood of the country had to be right. The Prime Minister is a cautious politician who never allows himself to get too far ahead of, or out of step with, the voters. He is also the leader of a party that for 30 years has subscribed to the notion that the well-being of the nation depends upon the size of the government. But several things occurred between October, 1994, and February, 1995, that affirmed the government's resolve to act.

First, the Commonsense finance committee had pre-budget hearings across the country and the dozens of private individuals and business groups who appeared were nearly unanimous in demanding an all-out assault on the deficit. Second, Liberal MPs debated a landmark public opinion poll to any new tax increases, a sentiment communicated to them directly by constituents and indirectly through the consumer revolt in January, 1995, against arbitrary increases in cable television rates. Third, there was the Mexican peso crisis, a sharp devaluation of the currency that created economic havoc, and which Martin would later describe as "a wake-up call... a concrete demonstration of a nation's vulnerability to global financial markets." Finally, New York City-based Moody's Investors Service, the world's most influential bond-rating agency, announced that it was putting the government of Canada debt under review.

Martin's third budget, handed down last month, projects a deficit dropping to \$17 billion by 1997-1998, leaving Ottawa to borrow the smallest amount in relation to the size of the economy in 1997. To reach that goal, he said, the government will continue to step up for the next years. But the money is not unlimited, "Canadian economic sovereignty is being renewed." □



Mulroney, Trudeau, a combined legacy of a \$42-billion deficit

### How circumstances convinced Paul Martin to toughen his line on spending after the 1993 election



## George Bain

### The story that went missing in Cairo

**U**nless this or something else somehow breaks a newsworthy abstract among the news media, a rich journalistic episode in the journalism of prime ministerial security will have been lost—a pity. On the serious side, the somewhat story involved raised legitimate questions that both the Prime Minister's Office and the RCMP are now doing their best to put a lid on. On the comic side, anyone is in trouble who thinks that flying two armored cars to Egypt to spare the Prime Minister having to take a bus from the airport steps to the VIP lounge is not funny.

What happened is told in a story that was open to any number of media outlets was fairly only one, *The Globe and Mail*, in all its rich detail, and only one other, *The Canadian Press*, to a depth that warranted as much as a dozen lines.

Enclaves are dear to news organizations—up to a point, once their scoop, their exclusive, has run, they like to see reaction. There's an ancient yarn, perhaps from the Spanish Civil War of 80 years ago, about an American foreign correspondent who returned a cable from his home office saying: "Congratulations. Yesterday's story certainly went to coast. It was top-notch." Five days later, another cable came. It read simply: "Your story will exclude. How come?"

The obvious thought was that if a story of aggressive substance produced no response in five days, something must be wrong with it—like being a lie.

No such suspiciously prolonged exclusivity is involved in the present case, and even the RCMP suggest that when asked. Nevertheless, another *How come?* But first, the What of all this.

Stripped down the right-hand side of page 1 of the March 13 *Globe and Mail* was a story denoted Cairo, by staff writer Paul Kerton. The headline read: "Security for PM spurs Egyptians." A subheadline added: "RCMP scares ruffian hotel leaders." For a start, there, a worry of a bit diplomatic gaffe, sufficient to qualify it, by any media definition, as hard news.

But hard news with a loamy side. Kerton's story told of the Mounties having flown in two armored cars—personally assigned to Canadian embassies in Beirut and Algiers—for Jean Chrétien's two-day stay. At Cairo airport, his RCMP guard of some 25 cars succeeded everywhere in stopping the Egyptians' own security arrangements prior to Canadian when.

It was an aggressive approach that did not go down well with the hosts who were greeting 300000 Polish leaders and representatives of international bodies for what was being called The Summit of the Peacekeepers. The following two paragraphs are small samples of Kerton's report.

"At first, the Egyptians said Mr. Chrétien would be brought the few hundred metres from his plane to the VIP lounge by an

port bus. . . . No, the RCMP said, nothing that they hadn't swept the bus for bombs, and besides, the Prime Minister of Canada doesn't ride in battered buses.

"The Egyptians countered by saying that if the Prime Minister didn't like the bus, he could walk. . . . At this point . . . Ambassador Michael Bell said that the Airbus, which was on the approach, would turn back unless the Mounties could protect the Prime Minister on their own way."

By Kerton's account, the row between the PM's extraordinary phalanx of guards and the Egyptian security force went on for about 40 minutes; in the end, the PM did not use either of the Canadian armored cars, nor did he take the proffered bus. He rode in an Egyptian armored car.

But what, in the first place, were the so-called cars and some 25 Mounties for? The conference the PM was to attend was not in Cairo, which at times has had hazards for visitors, but at Sharm el Sheikh, a resort town turned into a virtual fortress for the occasion. Some of the conference, Bill Clinton for one, flew directly there, as Chrétien undoubtedly could have done, especially if the department of foreign affairs had said beforehand, as the Canadian ambassador did at Cairo airport, that the PM would not land if Canadian security arrangements did not prevail.

Were the cars and guards wasted, then, not because of the conference, but because Chrétien had to mind to do a tourist trip out to the pyramids?

When I called Patrick Perrot, the Prime Minister's press secretary, I was shunted over to a student-like voice that said to everything: "We do not comment on security arrangements for the Prime Minister" and that all questions would need to be addressed to the RCMP.

Perrot said essentially the same in reply to a fax: "All inquiries regarding the Prime Minister's security are handled by the RCMP." The same of Sgt. Aron Gervais was asked. Sgt. Gervais's sole message was to say that the RCMP was mandated to look after the Prime Minister's security, but didn't like to do it. On past evidence, none of this was true.

The questions asked of both were not about security as arranged but about circumstances and justifications—as, for example, did the PMO or the RCMP advise Egyptian authorities in advance that the Prime Minister would be bringing his own guards and private vehicles? Does what was done at Cairo represent a new standard for protection of the PM abroad? Has the PMO or department of foreign affairs received any complaint, comment or question from Cairo about the kerfuffle at the airport? Was the Canadian ambassador instructed to say the Prime Minister's security would not land unless Canada's terms were agreed to?

There ought to be public answers to such questions—and, of course, among others, "At what cost were these ludicrous arrangements for Cairo laid out?"

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## Those crazy mixed-up Kids

BY BRIAN D. JOHNSON

**T**hey started off like a rock band. Five cute young guys playing the club scene in Toronto's Queen Street West. Showering and discussing values. Crowdfunding before it was fashionable. Conspiring behind chairs with geek insouciance. That was a decade ago. Now the Kids in the Hall (Scott Thompson, Mark McKinney, Kevin McDonald, Bruce McCulloch, and Dave Foley) are not kids any more. Since wrapping up their five-year TV series in 1994—an award-winning show that played on the CBC, HBO and CBS—they have all set off on solo careers. Three of them had steady jobs on American television. And two of the Kids have kids of their own. Which is not to say that the Kids in the Hall have settled down or sold out. They are still Canadian, as evidenced by their playful dyslexia, and they have all done a Hollywood movie to prove it.

*Kids in the Hall: Brain Candy* is actually a Hollywood movie in movie only. Although it is financed by Paramount Pictures, its stars, its director (Kathy Melton) and its producer (Lorne Michaels) are all Canadian. Though set in Manhattan, it was filmed in Toronto for just \$6 million, a fraction of the typical Hollywood budget. And the non-gangbail flavor of *Brain Candy*'s scenes—it is a philosophical thriller about a scientist who invents a drug to

**Making a movie was no ball for the Kids in the Hall**

McKinney (left), McDonald, McCulloch, Thompson, Foley, fractured



cause depression—bears no trace of sugarcorned Hollywood. In fact, when the Kids in the Hall, our one character that they found offensive, McDonald's bald lights were the brothers. They got really headbanded Cancer Boy But Cancer Boy stayed "People at the cinema, at times physical." And as Thompson sobbed in desolation of this film from the word go, "you can't lose a brother, the Kids also lost one of their noses. Dave Foley, 33, who had landed

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## Satirical all-sorts

**KIDS IN THE HALL: BRAIN CANDY**  
Directed by Kathy Melton

**T**he premise recalls *Brave New World* for the Phizic generation. In an era of downers and downers, a genetically engineered drug company conspires to nearly scientist named Chris (Kevin McDonald), who has invented a cure for depression. His pill is given a name and a slogan—"Glimoxine makes it feel like it's 72 degrees in your head all the time!"—and soon it is sweeping the nation, the prevalent

opiate of the masses. Like the Kids' TV series, *Brain Candy* is full the kind of comedy that generates side-splitting laughter. It is a clever, subversive and slyly amusing. With the Kids playing some 40 characters, the script unfolds as an amalgam of comic targets. There are some gags. In a rich parody of a '50s musical, Scott Thompson plays a repressed homosexual dad who pops some Glimoxine, then, plumed by own spirals, dances down his suburban street with a throng of neighbors singing, "I'm gay! I'm gay!" And Bruce McCulloch adds some inspired touches as Alice, the scientist's lovestruck lab assistant.

But aside from the villainous drug com-

pany magnate Don, comically played by Mark McKinney, none of the characters has much screen power. And the cerebral, fragmented style of the Kids' comedy affords no emotional engagement. That may not matter on television, a medium that thrives on ironic detachment, but a feature film has to transport the viewer. Eventually, recognizing its own predicament, the script shows flashes of brutal ending and an obvious moral while grumpily winking up the whole process. *Brain Candy* gives a good satirical buzz, but it wears of cackling, leaving little for thought.

B.D.J.

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## An intimate portrait of a Catholic parish

**WHAT GOD ALLOWS:  
THE CRISIS OF FAITH AND  
CONSCIENCE IN ONE  
CATHOLIC CHURCH**

By Peter Shapiro  
(Doubleday, 307 pages, \$22.95)

Part and history, part social portrait, part spiritual search, *What God Allows* is a peculiar hybrid. But it is also an engaging and surprisingly uplifting book. Written by journalist and *Chastain* managing editor Peter Shapiro, a Roman Catholic priest, *What God Allows* documents a year in the life of a Roman Catholic parish in the Buffalo, N.Y., suburb of Kenmore. For one year starting in May 1993, Shapiro—having been given carte blanche by many officials—closely followed paragon St. Paul's Church. He attended a full range of activities, menably interviewed clergy and parishioners alike and became an honorary member of the congregation. *What God Allows* is an earnest chronicle of an ordinary Roman Catholic parish in the turbulent days of the fin de siècle. But Shapiro also attempts to portray St. Paul's as a microcosm of the larger conflict, contradictions and crises of the universal church, and only partly admits that goal.

Wise, despite his greater ambitions, Shapiro has not turned St. Paul's into an abstraction nor his book into a theological disquisition. The parish is a living reality composed of a fully "catholic" range of individuals, and the author has expended every effort to capture the eclectic and ex-

clusive nature of the community. This is Doubleday's journal. Shapiro presents an untidy array of characters: the troubled, the anxious, the devout and the ambivalent. There is indeed investigation. Sea Monks, the more-than-30-year-old laymen ever eager to sniff out the stench of heresy. There is housewife Judy Neri, the enlightened laywoman outraged by the abusive nature of clerical power. There is

**Chronicle  
a year in  
the life of an  
ordinary  
congregation**

Father Don, the usually tattered priest hell-bent on liberation (like most men in this class, he, with his partner, Steve, and still considers himself a Catholic, although he no longer functions as a priest). There is Mike Merrill, the agonizing medical student eager to embrace faith but not at the cost of reason. They are all here, stock characters out of a novel by American priest-author Andrew Greeley, master craftsman of Catholic soap.

Precisely because his book captures a year in the life of an ordinary Catholic parish and not that of a theological faculty, Shapiro presents the mess and mire of Catholic life with full-frontal immediacy. The mystery of marital annulments, the dispiriting yearly struggle to balance the books, the quiet dignity of those alienated from the sacraments, the uneasy coexistence of the new teaching styles with the old, the dusty turf wars active in any institu-

tion, are all here for inspection. Shapiro juxtaposes what he perceives as the doctrinal and disciplinary rigidity of the current papacy with the fluid morality and easy approach to ordination of the ordinary Catholic.

The author quotes chunks of *Homestead Splendor* (The *Spirals of Truth*), the heavyweight papa once affirming the value of universal moral absolutes pertinent to contraception, abortion, euthanasia and other issues. Shapiro also includes excerpts from the *Catechism of the Catholic Church*. He uses these extracts to highlight the warring claims that exist between the official teaching authority of the church and the faith of the ordinary believer.

This is too pat, Shapiro confesses in effect, and consistent. The seemingly reduced content of ordinary parishioners—Shapiro, at his best, is compromised by his tacit participation in official utterance with common sense. Although he avoids editorializing and is scrupulously fair to all his "characters," he does on occasion exhibit a subtle bias against the latter clergy. Shapiro's treatment of Joseph Cardinal Bernardini, the Archbishop of Chicago who was accused and later censured of the sexual abuse of seminarians, borders on the unkind and self-righteous, although it has the appearance of fairness. Shapiro is too easy by half.

The book has other flaws. Shapiro's dialogue is ponderously faithful to the true accents of his tapes—some judgments editing would have been in order. And his own descriptive prose is, on occasion, such a rise or melodrama. But the author's deep sympathy for human suffering is genuine and compelling. *What God Allows* seems like a Catholic *Eisenstein*, sharing with the popular British soap, *Coronation Street*, honesty and rugged defiance.

*What God Allows* offers little in the way of profound analysis. It is a magazine-length feature article strung to be a book. But it is not a pity thing. It engages the reader with the humanity. What emerges from the book is an understanding of the difficult and complex reality of classic Catholicism. Shapiro shows again and again that the members of St. Paul's parish are constantly juggling, sleepwalking and belated, trying to achieve a balance in which "reason and faith are seamless brass."

MICHAEL W. HOGGINS

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## The Arts

### 'People need a vision'

Roch Carrier passionately defends the arts

Two years ago, on the same day that he finished the manuscript of a new novel, Todd Storrer (article) Little Miss Torontol, author Roch Carrier received a call from Ottawa asking him to become the director of the Canada Council. Telling Storrer that "it was time to give back to the system," he agreed. Since June, 1990, the 50-year-old Montebello-dwelling former novelist has been in the hot seat. Yes, he's 50 (1940) and the hottest club scene's story "The Hockey Fanatic" (1979)—has presided over a difficult period in the funding body's 60-year history. With an budget cut to \$91 million from a 1989 high of \$136 million, the agency has slashed administration costs and reduced funding to several institutions and programs. Carrier spoke to Maclean's Executive Entertainment Editor Louise Thériault about the future of the arts.

**Maclean's:** As a prolific writer, you have benefited from Canada Council programs in the past. How different is it for a young writer today?

**Carrier:** I think it was easier when I started. In those days we were not needy, and there was plenty of money. When I was appointed, I asked to see my file. I received \$85,000 over eight different grants. That money helped me do a lot of things that I would not have done otherwise. And now when I see how difficult it is to provide financial support to emerging artists, I feel very sad. We are not taking care of our future. A country's best asset is talent, it's the only asset.

**Maclean's:** Some critics argue that all artists should be self-supporting in this country. What is your response?

**Carrier:** I'm not a wheeler. I take a realistic, sensitive approach. There are sectors in the arts working well according to market forces. But there's another side that needs support—the kind that is being given in England, France, Austria, Korea. During the height of Mexico's economic crisis, my book a huge arts centre, with theatres, art schools, studios, etc. I asked the officials who was responsible. "What was the argu-

ment you used to persuade the government to underwrite that expense at this time?" And he drew himself up and said "No, we are Mexican and we are proud of our culture." Japan has said it will double its budget for culture by the year 2000. When I was there last month as a guest of the government, I asked my hosts, "What are your rational arguments?" He said: "First, we want to create jobs because we have an unemployment problem. And in a few years, Japan will export culture the way it now exports technology and cars." We should take note of that. As well, the Japanese have come to realize that economic ill-fortune is not enough for the well-being of their society. They have to go back to the source to discover what it is to be Japanese. They want to do that by getting back to their culture. The people living in this were not satisfied as I poets had, guys dressed in suits—businessmen, managers, government officials. They said this with

connection, and it wasn't to impress the visiting foreigners.

**Maclean's:** If culture makes a large contribution to the economy—an estimated \$16 billion in 1989-1990—does why do cuts continue?

**Carrier:** When we point out that the arts create jobs and bring a lot of money into the system, the answer is, "Oh, so you're making a lot of money, so why do you need my support?" We explain that it's a confusion, that there is a whole ecology to it. Some-

one at a particular moment in his career can support himself, but at the beginning that artist needs support. Newton says artists—Carol Shields, Robert LePage, Michael Ondaatje, Adam Eggey—and the Canada Council has played a role at some point. Part of my job is to teach politicians how much good this small amount of money is doing to the country. So I tell them they can see the benefit of Council money in their own local areas. A small group of artists can bring life to a dying area. There have been incredible changes in Montreal, N.B., for example. It's partly due to the university, but also to a vibrant group of artists. They turned an old school into a dynamic arts centre, and it has spawned bookstores, restaurants, etc. It's the same in parts of Quebec City.

**Maclean's:** In 1989-1990, the Council dispensed \$81 million across Canada—4,200 grants out of 14,000 applications. Has the country's cultural importance that you are increasingly unable to satisfy the demands for?

**Carrier:** Yes, that's one of our biggest challenges. In 1957, there were probably three professional theatres now there are about 200. In '57, it was possible to leave personally every writer in Canada, and to read each new book. Now we have writers, doctors, musicians and playwrights living inextricably. But so, the budget has not kept up with demand.

**Maclean's:** You have said that if government fails in its support of the arts, that would be a lost opportunity of major dimensions. What is at stake?

**Carrier:** We've built glorious organizations, the best in the world. But we've always kept them on the verge of bankruptcy. From year to year, they've had to beg for their budget, they've been limited in their vision by year-to-year funding. They were just doing what was absolutely essential, without inspiring the next generation. On top of that, there is a lack of arts educa-



The Canada Council director, smiling

A group of artists can bring life to a dying area

## IS OUR SYSTEM OF PUNISHMENT—A CRIME?



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NOW ON SALE

## THE ARTS

tion in the schools. So our national treasures are in a precarious situation. Our obsession with deficit-cutting is destroying what has been built over the past 40 years. There is a real danger of losing not only the physical but also the creative, because they will find better conditions elsewhere. And people will then say, 'Oh look, our people are doing very well because they're working in the States or in Europe.' That's fine, but it will be a shame that they could not perform in their own country.

**Maclean's:** What is being done about improving arts awareness in general?

**Carver:** Politicians will not be swayed in the issue unless they hear the voice of the voter. When I was very young, I asked the mayor of a small town, "How come you're always there to open a hockey game but you never attend a cultural event?" And he told me, "When I open a hockey game, there's a photographer there, and my picture is on the front page of the newspaper." That's why I'm always telling artists to please explain what they're doing. To simply do the thing is not enough any more. You have to invite the local MPs, you have to talk to them.

**Maclean's:** What Message Minister Sheila Copps' protest arts funding?

**Carver:** Ms. Copps is a very experienced politician, and I think she'll be able to get what she wants. I believe, perhaps, that the most difficult times are behind us.

**Maclean's:** What do you do when corporate support in the arts has decreased even while corporate profits are up?

**Carver:** Recently, a prominent businessman told me that his company was a big supporter of the arts. He put in the annual report a picture of

one of the artists they sponsored. The next day, he said, the head of the union complained that if the company could support artists it could afford better conditions for its employees. [Compare] that to the Nippon/Steel Foundation, Japan's biggest steel producer. It built a concert hall with two halls, one for traditional music, another for classical. The Nippon sales department sells the tickets, they run the concerts, they do the promotion. Why? Because, they tell us, "We have to do something for the country, and we believe in Japanese talent." I tell that story as often as I can.

**Maclean's:** What has that job given you?

**Carver:** I'm learning a lot about the arts and the regions I'm visiting. Wonderful pro-

ple. That started when I was a young writer. Thanks to the Council's readings program, I met individuals all over the country. Then, suddenly, individuals were a couple then the couple had a child, then the child grew up, and the children form new couple and have children. [Laughter] So now I have three generations of people in Newfoundland, in Western Canada, all over And without that, without that, I would be where? I'd be somewhere in Quebec, probably a separatist, and I would be complete-



Sheila Copps' early support is crucial.

**'Our national treasures are in a precarious situation'**

ponent about this country. **Maclean's:** Does the Council have a mandate to promote as fiscal agent?

**Carver:** We do not. But we can't talk in this country without talking about diversity. The Council supports the expression of that—no body was forced to be who

she or he was not. So helping Canada to find its voice—that is a great contribution to national unity. But national unity does not mean uniformity. Unity is diversity that is accepted by everybody.

**Maclean's:** Are you optimistic about the future of the arts?

**Carver:** Yes. You don't go into the arts if you're pessimistic. I used to visit a lot of schools. I'd always tell the kids that there would be no places today if there hadn't been somebody, somewhere, who was dreaming of flying. It always starts from dreams. And artists are the ones who are dreaming. We need dreams—in the arts, in business and politics. Because dreams are vision, and people need a vision. □

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# Allan Fotheringham

## The enduring legends of the Willard

It was this week—April 24 to be exact—in 1862 that Abe Lincoln arrived at Ford's Theater in Washington to take in a performance of the comedy *Our American Cousin*. While Mary Todd Lincoln watched, Confederate sympathizer and actor John Wilkes Booth fired a 44-caliber bullet into the brain of America's 16th president.

A visitor to the world's most beautiful capital can even now get the chills. Ford's Theater is still open—The Ford Institute classic musical is running through June. So—and the downtown museum displays Booth's Derringer.

Even better, a visitor can stay in Abe's hotel, one of the great pleasures for any scribbler whose main employer's forte lies in travel a lot. The Willard Hotel, just a jump away from Ford's and within spitting distance of the White House, reeks Washington history. You can sleep in his bedchamber.

On February 23, 1862, Lincoln with his family of five snuggled at dawn to the Willard to recuperate for his inauguration 40 days later. They will have the bill. Each telegram cost 50 cents. Attack was \$1.

He planned his inaugural luncheon there. It consisted of roast turkey, corned beef and cabbage, parmesan potatoes and blackberry pie. Abe, or someone in the family, obviously liked a nip or two. Whiskey was \$2. Brandy was \$10. And champagne went for \$22. The total bill for the party of 800 for 10 days was \$773.75. Abe paid for it with the first paycheck he received as president.

The Willard is a huge pile of stone, just at the jog in Pennsylvania Avenue looking straight up to the majesty of Capitol Hill. The 13-story National Press Building is right across the street, which might have contributed to its ruinousness.

President Ulysses F. Grant used to sit behind a potted palm in the Willard lobby as Sunday afternoons, smoking his pipe and observing his guests from a high perch. He emerged often with coats to politicians like dabbed down "lobbyism" and a serra was awarded.

Penstock Alley stretches the length of the hotel. It's where the new trees of Washington, in their picture hats, strided in their Sunday best to show off Japanese businessmen talking on cell phones one bubble through.

The Round Robin Bar, where many a lie has been told, displays sketches of some of its visitors. Buffalo Bill Cody. Victor Herbert.



With Whitman, in Washington to read to the injured and report on the Civil War, wrote a poem about the Willard bar.

Mark Twain described his theatrical entrance into Penstock Alley: "It is like descending the steps of a throne room, or some royal landing place—where Cagliostro's barge might lie."

The enterick Alice Roosevelt Longworth, daughter of president Teddy Roosevelt, created a sensation by publicly smoking in the Willard dining room. She's the one who said: "If you can't say any thing nice about someone—sit next to me."

Woodrow Wilson, the 28th president, in 1915 convened his League to Enforce Peace at the Willard, not that he notions the movement that led to the League of Nations. Martin Luther King, in 1963, wrote his famous "I Have a Dream" speech at the Willard. Charles Dickens is in the bar, at least on the wall. He stayed in 1842 at what was then Fuller's Day Hotel. In 1856, the two Willard brothers bought it and renamed it. Women there were not allowed in the bar where Henry Clay stood Washington's first cocktail party.

Washington knows a lot about its assassination. As the nation exploded in the tumultuous 1860s, the city was aflame. When Martin Luther King, the former Willard resident, was gunned down in the South, the rage of the city that is 75 per cent black came too close to the old hotel that was showing its age. It shut down in 1968. Hearing from a wailer that the Willard was closing, the board of governors of the National Press Club raced across the street to the Round Robin Bar and drank until the doors were locked.

The old pile of stone crumbled shattered for two decades. In 1980 a revival was mounted. Architects unearthed the original decorations and drawings for the hotel. Layers of paint and murals were scraped away and the refurbishing restored the glory of a previous age.

The rich reds and plush purples that were deemed too grossly and had been sacrificed in froth were brought back. It now looks more as it once was, well, like Cagliostro's barge. Out of the round windows in Abe's room the entire length of Pennsylvania Avenue—no longer lined with burnt-out hulks—opens up past Arthur Erickson's stately Canadian Embassy to the iron dome of Capitol Hill.

In 1862, it reopened as the Willard Hotel Continental, and the board of governors of the National Press Club, as could be expected, were the first drinkers into the Round Robin Bar. Buffalo Bill is still there. And John Philip Sousa. Not to mention Calvin Coolidge, the 30th president. When Calvin Coolidge died, the mayor of Washington announced that worms would not be closed. "Every model exists," he said. "If business places close they might lose some sales and that's exactly what Calvin would not want."

Abe Lincoln, who passed the Willard's catkins with a little bulbul and a beauty or two, was the Civil War and freed the slaves. At the 1860 conventions unveiling the Lincoln Memorial, the most striking structure in town, the "colored folk" had to sit on separate stands.

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*Calgary International Airport. 3:00 p.m.*

*The saga begins.*

*Sixteen kids, sixteen airline tickets and sixteen tiny hearts set on winning their international hockey tournament in Copenhagen.*

*Little did I know, the stiffest competition would be Murphy's Law:*

*Copenhagen. 6:00 a.m.*

*"Our luggage is delayed?" I asked. "It's arriving tomorrow via ... South Africa," the airport clerk explained politely. "Tonight's game isn't in South Africa," I smiled through clenched teeth.*

*Lars' Sporting Goods. 1:00 p.m.*

*Needless to say, the shopkeeper was pleasantly surprised to see an entire hockey team being outfitted with brand new equipment. But he was dead calm compared with my little guys who rifled through the new gear like it was birthdays all around. As I watched them I thanked my lucky stars for Visa® Gold card's purchasing power. I never thought I'd have to use it, but then again I never thought I'd need half the added benefits that come with my Visa Gold card. I guess the best defense*

*against Murphy's Law is never say never. That said, just as I was breathing a sigh of relief, young Jimmy, or Rocket as he prefers, tugged on my coat tails.*



*Dr. Johan's Office. 2:00 p.m.*

*It seemed that Rocket's asthma inhaler refill was strategically stowed in his hockey bag which of course, was somewhere over Algiers at this point. I called up the Visa Gold hotline and they gave me a list of English speaking doctors. Rocket got his inhaler re-fueled and we headed for the rink.*

*Copenhagen Sports Arena. 6:00 p.m.*

*As the kids took to the ice and I removed the few remaining price tags from their helmets, I celebrated our first victory—we had beaten old Murphy. And the first star of the game, la première étoile, was definitely my Visa Gold card. But then again, I guess that's why they say "it's the only card you need."*



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